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PREMIER CHURCHILL RETURNS TO LONDON AFTER MOSCOW MEET

Also Visited Middle East Following Three-Power Conference

PRESS RAPS AUTHORITIES

Asks Why Paratroops Not Used In Abortive Dieppe Landing

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—Prime Minister Churchill arrived in London by plane at 7:40 tonight after attending the Three-Power conference in Moscow and visiting the Middle East, according to a report received here from London tonight.

Hit For Lacking Paratroops

British authorities are being attacked severely in the London press for not using parachutist troops in the disastrous Dieppe raid, according to dispatches received in Stockholm and relayed here by the Asahi, says Domei.

The British press further has raised the question why British forces, despite powerful air support, were unable to destroy German artillery positions, fortresses and other military objectives.

Labor Shortage in England

As a result of the current hostilities, Britain is given double uppercuts industrially. The first blow undoubtedly is the continued loss of shipping and the second staggers her with an acute shortage of labor, both reacting sorely against her in the prosecution of war, says the Tokyo Keizai Shimpo magazine. The article follows:

Both problems, however, are not entirely new as having already been started about a year since, or at least she should have tried to solve them before this time. But before she could have time to solve them, the development of the war situation has made things worse against her. Coming with her reverses in East Asia, her defeats in other sectors of the war have driven her to a new acute state of affairs. Hence, the questions of her shipping and labor shortages have become acuter. Probably these two problems will prove to her as fatal as the final knock-out.

Britain in war has two glaring weak points to cover. One is that she has to depend upon her importation for the largest part of her foodstuffs and industrial materials, and the other lies in the fact that she has to feed and clothe 40,000,000 souls of her population. But she had formerly enough, even to spare, to cover these weak points. That of course came from her vast colonial possessions, her great shipping power, and the American aids. But the situation is quite different now. Her quick loss of power, particularly following the advent of the War of Greater East Asia, has stripped her of her material resources, revealing her inherent weaknesses.

Of the weaknesss, as to the cause and acute state of her shipping loss and what drawback it has been causing to her war economy, already much has been discussed, so it is the intention of this article to introduce the dilemma in which Britain is placed with regard to her labor shortage.

Admits Labor Shortage

To testify to the seriousness of her labor shortage, which has been getting acuter as time goes on, what the British Labor Minister said at Liverpool on June 28 may cover the point. He said: "England has been virtually bleached to the bone of all the available labor for her industries other than the war industries. From now on we may be compelled to draw on the young labor in the war industries to send out to the front. As we must be prepared for all war losses, even for drawing on a large scale on the labor for recruits from all the industries, there seems to be no other way but to fill up the war industries with female labor."

Particularly since the coming of war in the Pacific areas, which was preceded by her continuous losses in men attendant to her defeats since the European War broke out, her call for new recruits has become more pronounced. Moreover, she has come to send more men to Western Asia and Northern Africa, which naturally had the effect of draining fast her industries of more men. Even in doing so, she had to reckon with her great losses in men in her lost battles and with the rising threat from the Axis Powers; hence she was forced to send out a great deal more men than other-

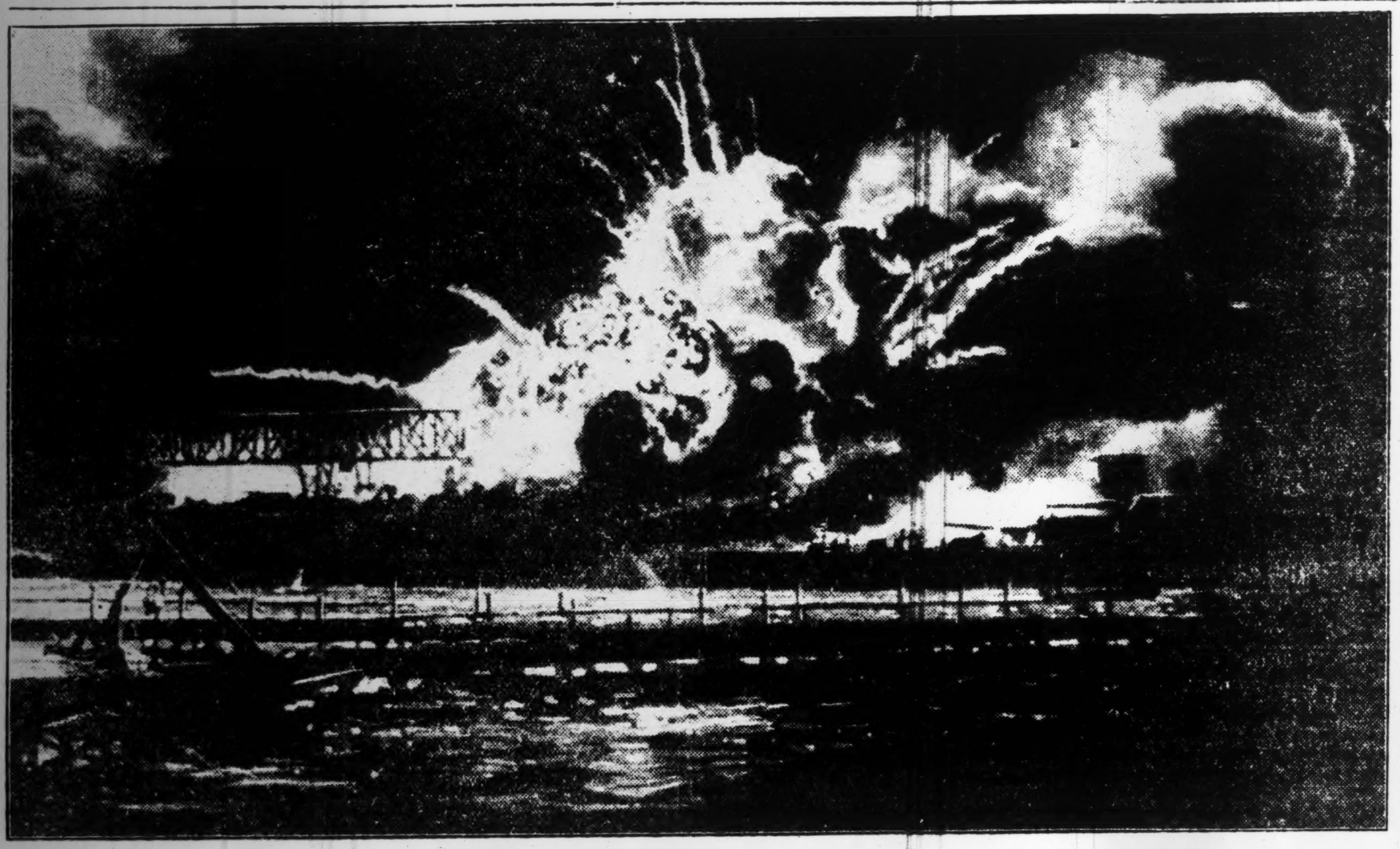
(Continued on Page 2)

Halifax Confers With Hull

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, who returned to Washington recently from London, today conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the general situation, it is reported here from Washington.

Pearl Harbor Amid Japanese Fury



Seeing is believing, and this picture reproduced from an American magazine, recently reaching Japan, shows the mighty harbor of America's Hawaiian Gibraltar enveloped in flame and destruction let loose by the intrepid Japanese air warriors on that memorable day which raised the curtain on the War of Greater East Asia. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

CRIPPS EMPHASIZES INDIA'S IMPORTANCE

Base for Retrieving Aspirations Of Britain, Declares Lord Privy Seal

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—India signifies a base for the retrieving of Britain's aspirations and for the sake of the destiny of the Allies. Britain should not forsake India, emphasized Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, in an article specially contributed to the New York Times today, Reuters reported here.

Sir Stafford further stressed that the present policy must be maintained in India, for should Britain falter, it will mean a great setback for the Allies, the report said.

Reflecting the serious plight of the Allies, he pointed out that the non-obedience movement measures adopted by Mahatma Gandhi are a time when the Western nations are confronted with a critical stage in tragedy for the Allies at the present the war situation.

Said Visiting India

Prime Minister Winston Churchill is visting Bombay in the course of his trip to India according to authoritative but unconfirmed reports, the Nichi Nichi reported from Stockholm today, states Domei.

The dispatch added that well-informed quarters in London believe that Prime Minister Churchill will issue extremely important instructions to the British forces following his return from his present trip.

Malay Freedom Move United

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, August 23.—The Malay branch of the Indian Muslim League voluntarily decided to disband and incorporate itself into the Malay branch of the Indian Independence League during a meeting held here on August 21.

As a result of the amalgamation, the various Indian independence movements in the Malay Peninsula, which had hitherto proceeded along separate and individual lines, will be consolidatd under the leadership of the Indian Independence League.

Meanwhile, the head of the Selangor branch of the Independence League commenting on the merger, declared that it has the unqualified support of the League. Indian nationalists in Malaya, he concluded, are overjoyed that the independence movement in Malaya has at last been unified.

Vice-Ministers' Meet Held

At the regular meeting of Vice-Ministers held from 8 a.m. Monday at the Premier's official residence, Iwao Yamazaki, Home Vice-Minister, made an explanation on the "advisers' committee system" to be created in each local office.

At the meeting Haruhiko Nishi, Foreign Vice-Minister, after expressing thanks for the support extended by various circles concerning the diplomatic exchange vessels, explained Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy.

MANCHOU VISIT SET FOR BEREAVED SONS

Will Attend Anniversary Fete at Hsinking, See Scenes Where Fathers Died

One hundred and twelve bereaved sons of Japanese who rendered meritorious services for the founding of Manchoukuo will be invited to the Commemorative Ceremony of the Founding of Manchoukuo which will be held at Hsinking on September 15, the Yomiuri-Hochi states.

The itinerary of these bereaved sons, as announced by the Commemoration Society on Monday, is as follows:

The members of the visiting party will be mustered in Tokyo by September 5 from all parts of the country, including Okinawa Prefecture and Taiwan. They will be divided into nine groups. Under the leadership of Major-General Shiro Tomechi, chief-director of the Society for Manchoukuoan Students in Japan, who will be the head of the visiting party referred to, and 11 other leaders, the members will proceed to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace at 9:40 am. on September 6 and will organize the corps there. The party members will visit the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine on the same day.

At 8 a.m. on the following day, they will visit Premier General Hideki Tojo, who is the president of the Commemoration Society, at his official residence and start from Tokyo Station at 10 a.m. for Hsinking.

At Dairen the party will be joined by four members from Kwantung Province and will visit the famous battlefields in Ryojun and Mukden where the party members' fathers and brothers laid down their lives for the state.

They will arrive at the capital of Manchoukuo on September 14 and visit the Hsinking Shrine and the Monument for Loyal Souls during the same day. On the following day they will present themselves at the Commemorative Ceremony.

On their way home from Manchoukuo, these party members will visit the Japanese settlements and other old battlefields in Manchoukuo and arrive in Tokyo on the morning of September 26.

Six boys will join the party from Tokyo. They are Masaoto Ichimura, 18, son of the late Colonel Jisaburo Ichimura; Tatsuo Hashimoto, 15, younger brother of the late Lieutenant Yoneichiro Hashimoto; Tadataka Suzuki, 19, younger brother of the late Lieutenant Yasuhiko Suzuki; Akira Kashiwagi, 20, son of the late Captain Shimpachiro Kashiwagi of the Manchoukuoan Army and Yoshi Nakamura, 18, son of the late Major Shintaro Nakamura, who was killed in June, 1931 when he was traveling through Manchuria and Mongolia on an important mission.

Scribes Visit Sun Mausoleum

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 24.—The eight Japanese journalists, who are making an inspection tour of China, paid a visit recently to the Sun Mausoleum. Later Mei Sze-ping, Minister of Industry, and Chen Chun, Minister of Interior, entertained them.

Japan to Write Finish to Opium-Poisoning In China as Nipponese Discovers New Cure

China's century-old habit of opium-smoking which was encouraged by the British narcotic dealers who did not hesitate to make money at the sacrifice of human life, will be eradicated by the discovery of a new remedy completed by a Japanese medical man, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning.

Encouraged by Rei Matsumura, Chief of the Cultural Department of the East Asia Board, Dr. Kenji Tadenuma, vice-director of the Juzen Hospital under the management of the Yokohama Municipality, had exerted himself to find a new remedy to combat narcotic poisoning and his years of research have finally borne fruit with the discovery of a new injection.

According to the journal, his new injection is dextrose of a high density. When this preparation is injected into the blood of an opium addict the density of the blood is increased accordingly. The infiltration process of the tissue is thus accelerated and the poison is passed through the kidneys to be finally ejected from the body in the form of urine.

Three or four injections of dextrose per day will relieve the patient of the fits of pain peculiar to a person suffering from narcotic poisoning, if the remedy is continued for several days. In two weeks of treatment, Dr. Tadenuma claims that the patient will be completely freed from the narcotic.

Dr. Tadenuma's research was completed through the cooperation extended by Dr. Sakaide, another authority on the treatment of opium poisoning, who discovered a cure similar to that of Dr. Tadenuma and has already cured many opium smokers in the continent.

According to the Yomiuri-Hochi, with the object of stamping out opium-poisoning in the continent, the East Asia Board established the East Asia Medical Research Institute with Dr. Sakaide as Director and Dr. Tadenuma as a staff member.

In connection with his discovery of an injection treatment for opium-poisoning, Dr. Tadenuma stated to a Yomiuri-Hochi reporter as follows:

"In parallel with the Nanking Government's efforts to stamp out opium-poisoning, the Japanese Foreign Ministry has decided to institute a special department in the hospital in Peking. I hope my injection serves to cure the poison affected person in the continent.

"Britain used opium as an instrument for its invasion of China, while now, 100 years after the Opium War, we Japanese are exerting ourselves to save 'opium-poisoned' China."

PERU WILL GRANT BRAZIL NON-BELLIGERENT STATUS

Announcement Made by President Ugarteche—21 Republics Pledge Friendship

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—Dr. Manuel Prado Ugarteche, President of Peru, announced last night that Peru will give Brazil a non-belligerent status despite the fact that the latter has declared war on Germany and Italy, it was reported here from Buenos Aires today.

It is recalled that Uruguay was the first country to have granted Brazil a status of non-belligerency.

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—Military republics, which constitutes the Inter-American Defense Board, have met in Washington and pledged themselves to maintain friendship toward Brazil following its declaration of war against Germany and Italy, according to a Washington report received here today.

Japan's Might Discussed

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 24.—The establishment of peace and order in the rear of East Asia will help to push forward the victorious march of the Japanese Forces who are now fighting at the front to carve out the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, declared Chen Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai and concurrently director of the Shanghai branch of the Rural Pacification Commission, in a statement issued recently in connection with the pacification campaign, which will be launched in this city in the immediate future.

ARMY NAMES GOVERNORS FOR PROVINCES IN JAVA

Tsukamoto Is Mayor of Batavia—Native Residents to Be Given Posts

Domei

BATAVIA, August 24.—The Japanese military administration in Java announced the appointment of governors for 17 provinces and the mayor of Batavia.

Sakae Tsukamoto was appointed Mayor of Batavia, while the new Governors and their respective provinces include the following: Masaomi Yasuoka, Surabaya; Kazuyoshi Yokohama, Bodjonegoro; Kyozo Komiyama, Semarang; and Sadatoshi Ishikawa, Kedoe.

It is further understood that the mayors of Surabaya and other leading cities will be appointed from among Japanese and prominent native residents.

KWANGTUNG FOR MORE FOOD

Farmers to Get Loans for Improving Economy

C.P.S.

CANTON, August 24.—The Kwangtung Provincial Government has established a committee for increasing the production of foodstuffs. The following measures have been decided upon by the said committee:

(1) The Kwangtung Provincial Bank will extend loans to farmers for the organization of cooperative societies for the improvement of rural economy.

(2) Officials will be dispatched to make investigations prior to the cultivation of fallow lands on the outskirts of the city.

STALINGRAD DOOM NEARING AS AXIS DRIVES UNCHECKED; DEFENSE SEEN POWERLESS

German Units Reported 48 Kilometers From Strategic City

PUSH IS UNSTOPPABLE

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—German forces advancing from Kretskaya have only 48 kilometers to make before they roll into Stalingrad, reported the British Broadcasting Corporation quoting a Moscow dispatch today.

Commanded by Field Marshal Feder von Bock, the German troops have partially encircled this city on the Volga from the northwest to the southwest, and have been launching furious onslaughts against the Soviet forces, who are holding out desperately.

Successfully crossing the River Don, which has been one of the most annoying obstacles to the attacking forces, concentrations of Nazi tanks and other units are blasting their way relentlessly toward Stalingrad, the radio disclosed.

The defending troops, which are said to total 800,000 soldiers and 3,000 airplanes, appear to be powerless before the thundering attack of the German forces, which are driving ahead regardless of sacrifices.

To make the situation worse for the Red army, the German forces operating from Kotelnikovski have penetrated deep into the Soviet positions southwest of Stalingrad, according to today's communique of the Soviet Information Bureau, the broadcast revealed.

Stalingrad Fall Imminent

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 24.—The most gruesome battle since the beginning of the German-Soviet War is now being fought between the Red Army and German forces, as the general attack on Stalingrad has become particularly vigorous since yesterday. The outer defense line of Stalingrad seems to have been broken through by German units that are now storming toward Stalingrad.

Also in the neighborhood of Kotelnikovsk in the south, the German offensive has also become fierce. Thus, Stalingrad is now completely surrounded with German forces advancing from both the western and southern directions, and the fall of Stalingrad is regarded imminent.

Advancing From 2 Directions

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 24.—German forces are advancing on Stalingrad both from the northwestern and the southeastern sectors and the German advancing line is now extending 200 kilometers, Reuters reports from Moscow.

The German air force with 2,000 planes are protecting the troops commanded by Marshal Fedor von Bock, and meanwhile German tank corps have reached the eastern shore of the Don River.

Germans Near Stalingrad

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 24.—A very pessimistic report of the war situation at the Stalingrad front is given by United Press from Moscow today. The report said:

"The German pressure has now been increased on the entire Stalingrad front, and both wings of the German forces are hourly nearing Stalingrad, tightening their encirclement. On the other hand, German reinforcements are constantly reaching the firing line. Strong German units are now on the eastern shore of the Don River.

"Thus, there is nothing to prevent the advance of the Germans to Stalingrad, and the city is now in a serious crisis."

Clashing at 3 Sectors

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 24.—Fierce fighting is now taking place at the three important Soviet positions on the Kuban River, in the North Caucasus district and at the central section of the Don River bend area, to where both the Soviet Union and Germany have massed large armies, according to Moscow news. Simultaneously, German forces are increasing their pressure on the Soviet troops.

Soviet units which are defending Stalingrad at the northeast of Kotelnikovsk and at the central section of the Don River bend area are now desperately resisting the German attack. To this front, Germany, has massed many tanks and airplanes.

Meanwhile, the Soviet defense lines in the southern sector have been greatly strengthened in the last few days according to Soviet news.

(Continued on Page 2)

Vichy Sends Strong Protest to America On Recent Bombing Outrage Over Rouen

Domei

VICHY, August 24.—The Vichy government yesterday lodged a vigorous protest with the United States government against the recent American bombing of the Rouen sector in occupied France which caused considerable damage to French property, it was learned here today.

The French representations were understood to be based on the following two point:

First, the various installations in Rouen in occupied France are not of a military nature and are under the protection of the Vichy government.

Second, since the United States maintains diplomatic relations with France, the Vichy government maintains that the United States has no right to make assaults on regions under Vichy's protection, whether under German occupation or not.

INDEPENDENT FORCE SET UP IN IRAN, IRAQ

Lieut.-Gen. Wilson Is Commander-in-Chief of Newly Created British Army

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, August 24.—A new independent British Army has been established for the Iran-Iraq area with Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Wilson as its Commander-in-Chief, a Reuters dispatch from London revealed.

The newly created independent Army, the report explained, formerly belonged to the British Army in Western Asia with its headquarters in Cairo. From now on, however, the British forces stationed in Egypt will be called the Eighth British Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery. The Ninth British Army will be Commanded by Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, former Commander-in-Chief in Burma. The troops in Iran and Iraq will be named the Tenth Army.

Lieutenant-General Wilson was formerly stationed in Greece and was chiefly responsible for the British debacle in that country. Previous to his appointment to the newpost, he was the Commander-in-Chief of the Ninth Army in Egypt.

The present reshuffling of the British garrisons in Western Asia is regarded as a new British move against the German advance into the Caucasus, presumably based on the decisions recently reached at Moscow. The German spearhead in the Caucasus has already reached a point with an hour's flight to the Iran border, the Reuters dispatch further admitted.

Soviets in Iran Worried

Special to the Asahi

ROME, August 23.—The irresitible drive of the German forces into the Caucasus is now bringing panic among the ranks of the Soviet garrison stationed in Iran. The Soviets are enforcing their defenses in every possible way as they know they have to face the crack German troops in the near future.

Reports from Jerusalem revealed that the Soviet garrison in Iran is busily engaged in adjusting transportation facilities between the Northern Caucasus oil zone and the Persian Gulf on the one hand, and the Turkestan border region on the other.

In the meantime, work is going on day and night among the authorities and the people in Iran to secure a new aid-Soviet route when hostilities extend to the western Asia, the same reports disclosed.

The new appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Alexander as the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Western Asia, which was recently reported, is understood as a preparation against the day when the whole Caucasus is in the hands of Germans.

To Meet Gen. Alexander

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, August 23.—Reports from Teheran disclosed that Major-General Novikov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Army in Iran, left Iran for Cairo to see Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Alexander, the new Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Western Asia.

CULTURAL CORPS ACTIVE

In order to keep in step with the many activities created by the Japanese military authorities to restore the war-torn Southern Regions, the Cultural Propaganda Corps at Saigon has been very active, states Domei.

This unit had to overcome many unforeseen problems; however, in the last eight months, or rather ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it has been able to accomplish much toward the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

AIR RAID UNLEASHED ALONG ARCTIC FRONT

Luftwaffe Drops High Explosives on Soviet Concentrations on Fisher Peninsula

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—German Stuka bombers, operating over the Arctic Front, yesterday evening dropped high explosives and incendiaries on Soviet troop concentrations in the southern part of Fisher Peninsula near Eina Guba, the High Command announced today.

During the raid, a Soviet freighter, entering Motovski Bight, south of Eina Guba, was hit and badly damaged, the announcement said.

Despite intense Soviet anti-aircraft fire all German machines returned safely to their base, it was said.

Guns Shell Dover

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—German long-range batteries on the French coast effectively shelled important British military objectives in the Dover area across the Channel today, it was revealed here.

South English Coast Hit

Blazing into action, German long-range batteries along the French coast of the English Channel, yesterday effectively shelled important objectives on the southern coast of England, the High Command announced today, says Domei.

Many Planes Downed

A total of 405 Soviet planes were either shot down or destroyed on the ground by German air and anti-aircraft forces between August 21 and August 23, the German News Agency learned from competent military sources here today, states Domei.

During the same period only 28 German chaser planes were lost, it was said.

KISHIMOTO FOR HSINKING TO ATTEND MAYORS' MEET

Second Conference Slated September 12, 13—Tokyo Municipality Outlines Details

In order to attend the second meeting of mayors representing the large cities in Asia, which will be held in Hsinking on September 12 and 13, respectively, General Ayao Kishimoto, newly-appointed Mayor of Tokyo, will start for Manchoukuo from the Haneda airport on September 11, reports Domei.

He will be accompanied by Director of the Citizens' Bureau Tanigawa, Vice-President of the Municipal Assembly Morimoto and Chief of the Municipal Assembly Office Muto.

The subjects for discussion to be presented by the Tokyo Municipality at the meeting will touch on the following:

1) What should be the special mission of each city in the Co-Prosperity Sphere?

2) What are the policies now being carried out or under contemplation by each city at this juncture when the War of Greater East Asia is in full progress?

3) What are the means of maintaining cultural relations between each city in the Co-Prosperity Sphere?

Turks May Buy Vichy Craft

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 24.—The Turkish Government is negotiating with the French Government at Vichy for the purchase of its merchant fleet now lying at anchor at Alexandria, Egypt according to reports received here today.

SOLDIERS HAVE FUN DIGGING 'TREASURES'

Enemy in Sumatra Before Fleeing Buried Whiskey, Cheese and Cars

The Japanese soldiers are reported to be having a good time in digging out foodstuffs, such as whisky, cheese, rice, and butter which had been hidden by the enemy before they retreated. They also found automobiles and necessary machine parts hidden in the depths of jungles, according to a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Medan, Sumatra.

One day a dog started barking in the garden of a certain Military Administration. The soldiers who became curious about the way it barked started digging the place where the dog was standing on his hind legs. To their joy and surprise they discovered eight boxes which contained whisky bottles of Johnny Walker, King George and others of excellent quality and a large quantity of cheese and butter and other foodstuffs.

When the Japanese Army landed at Palembang, it was rather disappointed for not finding as many automobiles as it had expected, for Palembang and its vicinity are known for their oil fields. The automobile repairing unit headed by Lieutenant Seijiro Konishi began searching for suspicious hiding places in the neighborhood of the town. Their search proved successful when they found numerous high-class cars such as Chrysler, Packard, Hudson, Plymouth, Studebaker and Nash. These high-class cars were hidden away in the nearby jungles, moreover, accessories to the cars were also found.

The buried cars looked like large-size mushrooms as brown earth covered them. The Dutch engineers at petroleum factories must have left them there before retreating, not wanting to destroy them to pieces or they might not have been able to dirve them away.

Necessary Parts Missing

In a certain oil producing district north of Sumatra, the soldiers upon examining oil developing machines found all the necessary parts missing. In sheer need of these parts for the rehabilitation of the petroleum industry, the soldiers went out in search of them. Fortunately, they found with great effort those fine accessories buried in jungles which were frequented by tigers, leopards, gorillas, and poisonous snakes. It was a hard adventure when they had to fight against these wild animals.

In the city of Medan the soldiers found a two-story building already decaying which was believed to be haunted. The Japanese soldiers who sniffed something fishy about the house, made a complete search of the house. As they had anticipated, they found a large number of bicycles and some 2,000 rubber tires. In addition, there were several thousand rolls of clothing materials, and a considerable quantity of rice, carefully concealed in the underground cell. It was later discovered that some Chinese and Indian merchants had put their commodities away with the intention of taking them out to the market when the price would be raised as a result of the scarcity of the supply.

Stalingrad Is Doomed As Push Unstoppable

(Continued From Page 1)

papers. The speed of the German onrush is said to have been reduced, but nevertheless it shows an increasing danger to the Soviet defense. The German threat to the lower stream of the Kuban River and Azov coast has been further increased as German units are continuing their advance toward the Black Sea and Novorossisk.

The Red Star, organ of the Red Army, reported yesterday that German forces in the Krasnodar sector carried out several large-scale offensive actions at many points.

In the meantime, unable to hold their grounds against the absolutely superior German forces, the Soviet troops in the neighborhood of Pyatigorsk have retreated to the south of the city, and a fierce fight is predicted to take place on the mountain slope in that section.

Germans Slow Down Advance

Domei

ZURICH, August 23.—German forces which were at one time advancing at a terrific speed in the Caucasus district are of late more or less at a standstill, and, according to military strategists here, this is suggestive of future German operations.

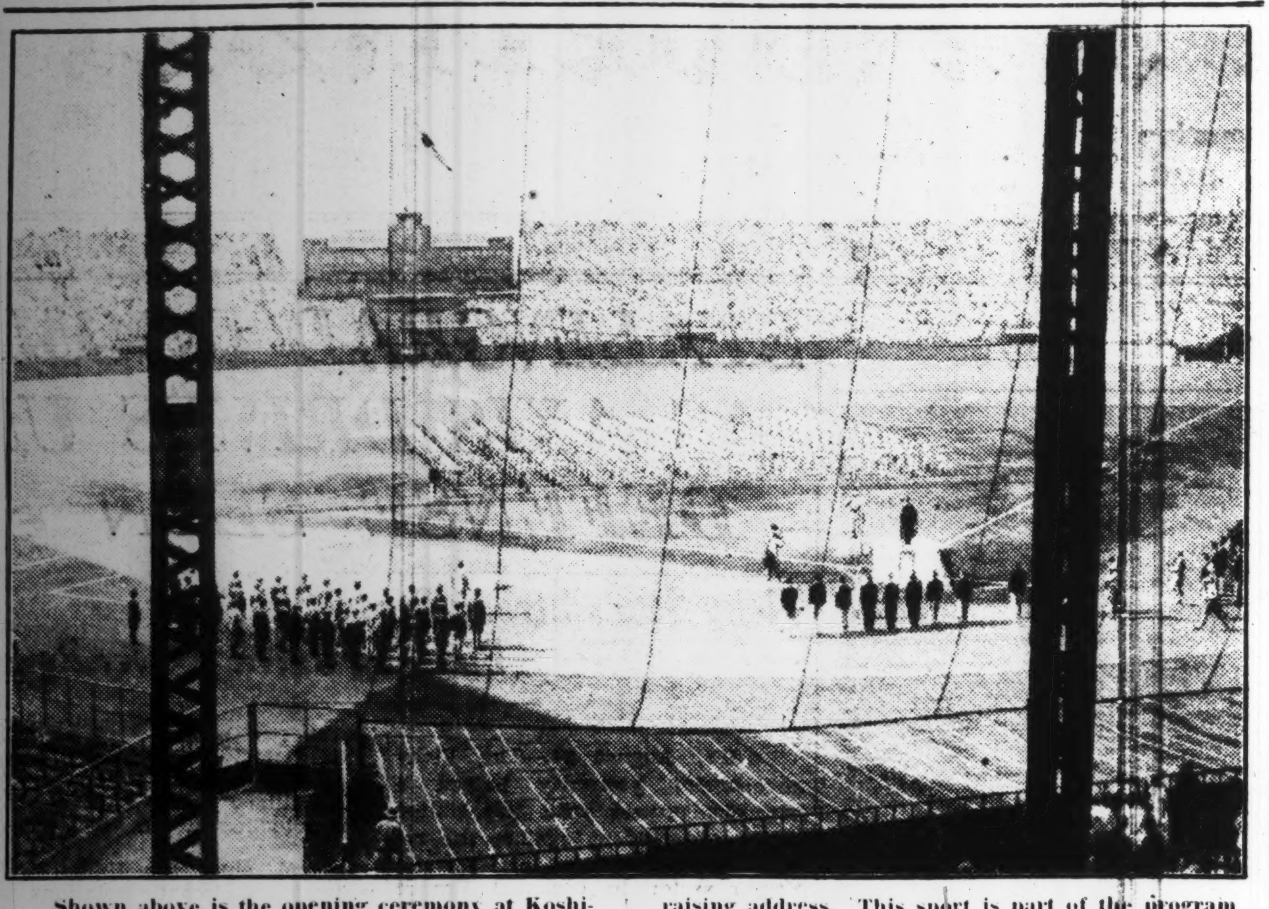
The Germans are now at the northern foot of the Caucasus Mountains, which are strategically difficult to surmount. With the rainy season approaching, German forces have two obstacles to conquer.

Military observers here, however, are of the opinion that it is not absolutely necessary for the German forces to continue their operations to the other side of the Caucasus Mountains.

They added, it is advisable for the Germans to turn their attention to another front at this juncture, and are of opinion that the German-Soviet front will shortly assume a new phase.

In any case, however, the German forces will not cease attacks on Stalingrad where the Red Army will be intercepted by the German units. Thereafter, in all probability, Astrakhan will be the focus of the German attack.

Baseball Curtain Is Rolled Up



Shown above is the opening ceremony at Koshien Ball Park with the picked teams of the secondary schools in Japan, now engaged in struggling for supremacy, lined up to hear the curtain-raising address. This sport is part of the program included in the All-Japan Athletic Meet now going on in Kansai.

BORNEO HAS LARGE MINERAL DEPOSITS

Will Help to Attain War's Goal —Conditions in Celebes Isles Told

Domei

KOBE, August 24.—Although oil is Borneo's most important product, it also has large deposits of other important minerals, the exploitation of which will go a long way in attaining the goal of the War of Greater East Asia, according to two Navy Ministry officials who have just returned from a three-month inspection tour of the Celebes and Borneo.

The two officials, Yoshio Nagai and Teiichi Akagi, said that although the Indonesians were formerly regarded as rather idle people, the native inhabitants of both Borneo and the Celebes Islands are now playing an important part in the construction work, under the guidance of the Japanese military authorities.

With reference to the existing conditions in the Celebes, the two Navy Department officials said in substance as follows:

"The pier at Peling and the warehouses in its neighborhood were demolished by the Dutch troops who adopted the scorched-earth policy, but with the spontaneous assistance offered by the native inhabitants there, the Japanese Forces have already carried out reconstruction work to a considerable extent. Peling is not only one of the best ports in the Celebes, next only to Macassar, but is also a fishing center.

"The native fishermen are found to be enjoying their work and when they go out fishing they always hoist the Japanese Rising Sun flag.

"In Macassar, which is the largest city in the Celebes, the native inhabitants welcome the Japanese Forces from the very bottom of their hearts and are extending close cooperation in the work of reconstruction.

"Tricycles are the only means of communication in Macassar City and all hoist the Japanese flag. When asked about the fare, they readily give a clear reply in the Japanese language; a fact which shows the popularity of the Japanese language there.

"While under the despotic rule of the Dutch Government, the native inhabitants were not allowed to keep radio sets, but now they are able to listen in and enjoy programs."

PARLEY HELD TO DECIDE SOUTH'S RECONSTRUCTION

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 24.—In order to decide effective measures for the reconstruction of the Southern Regions, the chiefs of the General Affairs Department of the Japanese Military Administration in Malaya, Java, Burma and Borneo yesterday began a two-day parley here, it was disclosed today.

Among the subjects discussed included smooth exchange of commodities between Japan and the Southern Regions, the question of building wooden vessels, the propagation of the Japanese language among the people in these regions and the disposal of enemy assets.

Other topics included control of farms, adjustment of harbor facilities, advancement of Japanese small-scaled and medium-sized industries, utilization of small-sized ships and employment of enemy nationals, it was said.

The problem of Chinese overseas merchants, the education of the peoples in these regions, local administrative problems and the welfare of people from Japan engaged in trade in the South were also discussed by the representative of the Japanese Military Administration in these areas, it was said.

Fish to Exterminate Mosquitoes Carrying Malaria, Dengue Fever, Discovered in Burma

In order to aid in the extermination of mosquitoes in Burma which are carriers of malaria and dengue fever, the Japanese Army has discovered a species of fish found in the region, to be invaluable, quotes the Nichi Nichi revealed by Domei.

This fish is from one to two and a half centimeters in length, and is black in color. It resembles the Japanese killifish in appearance, and when fully grown, it feeds on the larvae of mosquitoes.

Among the mosquitoes found in Burma, a species called Aedes Aegypti is a carrier of dengue fever, while another species named Anopholes, found further inland, carries malaria germs.

The British may have been experimenting on the fish as an exterminator of mosquitoes before the Japanese occupation, as a few were discovered by the Japanese in a tank at the Rangoon Hygienic Laboratory.

The fish quickly multiply, and already some 5,000 have been stocked in rivers and ponds around the city of Rangoon.

Premier Churchill Returns to London After Moscow Meet

(Continued From Page 1)

wise to fill up the gaps. Thus, where she was inherently weak in land forces, she is now confronted with a virtual exhaustion in this respect.

As the Labor Minister said that labor in important war industries must be mobilized for the front, such mobilization would naturally affect the productivity of her war industries. When we consider the tauted American aids, which are not coming as expected, the result might be quite disastrous. But the gaps at the front must be complemented as the supreme war necessity even at the cost of industries. Therein lies Britain's dilemma.

She fell into this dilemma early in the first quarter of this year. The British press took up from February to March of this year, the question of delay in the output of war industries and ascribed the cause to the shortage of skilled labor. Thereupon a special committee was gotten up to look into this phase of the situation, whose critical findings were that the Army had indiscreetly levied on the skilled labor.

Thus, a part of the British public became alarmed over the war industry situation, particularly over the shortage of her skilled labor as early as the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which was later confirmed by the speech of the Labor Minister. Right after his speech, Britain went on record to mobilize her female labor, to fill up what was left open by men, whereunder the age limit of the female labor was stretched up to 45 requiring the registration, to start with of all women born in 1900, and the registration starting from July 11.

Just by saying, however, that a great many of the British labor in her war industries have been mustered for the front, it would not suffice to comprehend how acutely she is confronted with the actual labor shortage; hence we need to be more concrete in our presentation of the situation, which will cover the general labor shortage in England.

Gives Labor Details

The extent of acuteness was clearly brought home by the speech of the Labor Minister, which he made on May 21 at the British Lower House. According to his speech, out of 33,000,000 of the British subjects, composed of those whose ages run from 14 to 55, there are over 22,000,000 engaged either in military duty, civilian defense, or other war occupations including war industries. To have two-thirds of the able-bodied persons so engaged in military occupations as enumerated above is indeed unprecedented in the world war annals.

Following this speech, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood stated to the effect that the Government was constrained to form a committee to look into the situation with the idea of mustering a maximum of men for military duties from the employees connected with banking, stock exchange, and insurance businesses.

Due to the fact that so much labor was concentrated in the war industries, there has been felt shortage of labor in such other industrial circles as coal mining, cotton textile, and wool fabrics, and consequently these industries have been compelled to call upon the war industries for helping out the shortage. It shows the extent of her dilemma. It shows clearly that the civilian industries which have reached the limit in labor supply, as having been virtually bleached to the bone in this respect, are yet to be sacrificed to fill the needs of the military. So in fear of the rising of some serious political and economic situation, the Government has resorted to mobilize female and juvenile populations as a compulsory industrial labor, and at the same time stretching their working hours to the limit.

This female and juvenile mobilization has been in force since December 19 by a royal decree, and now it is in full swing. It is known that two-thirds of the airplane factories workers are now taken up by women, and that 90 per cent of the 30,000 in the ammunition plants are female workers. Their age limit was 25 along April of last year, which was raised to 30 in March of this year, and which was again stretched to 45 in July. Also by an emergency act of December 23 of last year, the Government permitted employment of youths under 16, with their 53 working hours in a week.

The foregoing is just a pointer showing whither and how the wind is blowing—how critical is Britain's labor shortage.

PHILIPPINE CHURCHES BACK JAPAN'S POLICY

Thank Army for Respecting Existing Religions, Freedom Of Worship

Domei

MANILA, August 24.—The leading religious organizations in the Philippines are supporting the Japanese policy, it was learned through the Japanese military administration.

There are four principal religions, namely, Catholicism, Protestantism, Aglipay and Mohammedanism. The Catholic church has about 13,000,000 adherents; Aglipay, 1,570,000; the Protestant church, 380,000; and the Mohammedan religion has 680,000 followers.

When the Japanese landed on the islands, the Filipinos entertained distrust against the Japanese because of the American propaganda that the Japanese would not tolerate religious freedom.

This feeling was immediately dispelled by the Japanese when the military commander issued a statement that existing religions would be respected, and that freedom of worship would be recognized.

Moreover, detained priests and ministers have been released, leading the masses to appreciate the Japanese attitude, and consequently, to offer cooperation. There were many instances where the natives coaxed the enemy to surrender, or helped rescue the Japanese who had been held prisoners. The Filipinos now have absolute faith in the Japanese and are actively helping to bring about peace and order.

VARIED EVENTS SET FOR SWIM MEETING

Second and Third Day Programs for Coming Meiji Shrine Competitions Released

The schedule of the swimming competition for the second and third day in the three-day summer games of the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet, which will get under August 28 at the Meiji Shrine pool, has been announced as follows:

AUGUST 29

1. Inter-prefectural 800-meter relay race for secondary schools.
2. Inter-prefectural 100-meter free style race for women's secondary schools. (preliminary)
3. Inter-prefectural 100-meter free style race for industrial workers. (preliminary)
4. Finals for inter-prefectural 300-meter medley race for instructors of national primary schools.
5. Finals for inter-prefectural 300-meter medley race for men's secondary schools.
6. Inter-prefectural 100-meter backstroke race for women's secondary schools. (preliminary)
7. Inter-prefectural 100-meter backstroke race for industrial workers. (preliminary)
8. Inter-prefectural 200-meter free style race for women's secondary schools. (preliminary)
9. Finals for inter-prefectural 400-meter free style race for men's secondary schools.
10. Finals for 400-meter free style race for instructors of national primary schools.
11. Inter-prefectural 200-meter breast stroke race for industrial workers. (preliminary)
12. Finals for inter-prefectural 100-meter back stroke race for men's secondary schools.
13. Finals for 100-meter back stroke race for instructors of national primary schools.
14. Inter-prefectural 200-meter breast stroke race for women's secondary schools. (preliminary)
15. 400-meter free style race for industrial workers. (preliminary)
16. Finals for inter-prefectural 200-meter breast stroke race for men's secondary schools.
17. Finals for 200-meter breast stroke race for instructors of national primary schools.
18. Finals for inter-prefectural 800-meter free style race for men's secondary schools.
19. Finals for inter-prefectural 100-meter free style race for men's secondary schools.
20. Inter-prefectural 300-meter medley race for women's secondary schools. (preliminary)
21. 300-meter medley race for industrial workers. (preliminary)
22. Water polo match to determine third place.
23. Swimming exhibition.
24. Exhibition of Nippon-style swimming.
25. Inter-prefectural 200-meter relay race for women's secondary schools. (preliminary)
26. Inter-prefectural 200-meter relay race for industrial workers. (preliminary)
27. Finals for 200-meter relay race for instructors of the national primary schools.
28. Finals for inter-prefectural 800-meter relay race for men's secondary schools.

AUGUST 30

Finals

1. Inter-prefectural 300-meter medley race for women's secondary schools.
1. Inter-prefectural 300-meter medley race for industrial workers.
3. Selected open diving contest.
4. Inter-prefectural 400-meter free style race for industrial workers.
5. Inter-prefectural 200-meter free style race for women's secondary schools.
6. Inter-prefectural 200-meter breast stroke race for industrial workers.
7. Inter-prefectural 200-meter breast stroke race for women's secondary schools.
8. Picked women's high diving.
9. Inter-prefectural 100-meter back stroke race for industrial workers.
10. Inter-prefectural 100-meter back stroke race for women's secondary schools.
11. Inter-prefectural 100-meter free style race for industrial workers.
12. Inter-prefectural 100-meter free style race for women's secondary schools.
13. Water polo.
14. Swimming exhibition.
15. Exhibition of Nippon-style Swimming.
16. Inter-prefectural 200-meter relay race for women's secondary school.
17. Inter-prefectural 200-meter relay race for industrial workers.
18. Closing ceremony at 5.40 p.m.

Radio Exercises Decided

Domei

MANILA, August 25.—Radio setting up exercises will be broadcast over Station KZRH for 20 minutes each morning beginning September 1 as part of the Japanese authorities' program to improve the health of the Philippines people, it was learned here today. The exercises will be given in Japanese, it was said.

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 25

ASAHI—Declaration of War by Brazil on Germany and Italy
CHUGAI—Brazil's Declaration of War and America's Ambition
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Unscrupulous U.S. Policy of Coercion Toward Latin America

Declaration of War by Brazil on Germany and Italy

ASAHI—Brazil has declared war on Germany and Italy. That country has been gradually clarifying its anti-Axis attitude and at the beginning of this year declared the discontinuation of diplomatic and economic relations with the Axis Powers. Whatever might be urged from the legal point of view, there seems to be no substantial difference between diplomatic and economic severance of relations and a state of war. Especially in the case of Brazil, which has no armed strength worth discussing, her participation in the second European War on the side of the United States and Britain is not likely to exercise much effect on the course of the war.

Since the outbreak of the war, the international position of Brazil had been unstable. Particularly her economic status was of the weakest. For instance, Brazil's export trade in 1939 shows complete dependence on the European market. Of the total amount of $300,000,000, one-fifth or $60,000,000 represented exports to Japan, Germany and Italy. Including her exports to other European countries, the greater part of the total disappeared on account of the war. Thus, as far as her economic life was concerned, the United States, which in 1939 took 36 per cent of the total export, has come to hold the destiny of the country in the hollow of its hand. The political pressure on Central and South America which the United States has intensified in the last few years could have been borne by Brazil to some extent but there was apparently no means of withstanding the economic pressure exercised by the United States.

The movement now frantically engaged in by the United States to bring all the Central and South American countries under her control is purely a selfish activity to safeguard and even extend her own interests in the current war and in the state of peace that is to follow.

Brazil's Declaration of War and America's Ambition

CHUGAI—Brazil was the first country in South America who dared to break off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, while Argentina and Chile are still maintaining strict neutrality. In the fact that the three largest nations in South America are taking different stands toward the Axis Powers can be seen the delicate political and economic conditions in South America, and at the same time in the different policies pursued by the three countries lie the worry and inconsistency of American imperialism in trying to bring the Latin American nations under its thumb and to command hegemony over the whole of the Western Hemisphere.

The continued defeats of the anti-Axis Powers are driving both the United States and Britain into a tight corner both economically and politically. As the wretched condition of both Britain and the United States becomes aggravated, America's dependence on the South American countries naturally deepens, and in these circumstances it is only natural that America's dollar policy toward the Latin-American nations will become more and more active.

The rumor that Brazil has declared a state of war against Germany and Italy and that she is now mobilizing her forces only tends to indicate that Brazil has at last fallen into the trap set by the United States, and our sympathies are due to the people of Brazil who will no doubt be called upon to pay blood taxes on account of the presence of some pro-American politicians within the Brazilian Government who are intoxicated by the American Dollar.

Needless to say, Germany and Italy will not receive any serious blow in consequence of the declaration of war by Brazil. Now that Brazil has become an enemy of Germany and Italy, it is a foregone conclusion that the Axis Powers will launch a relentless attack upon Brazil by their air forces and blockade Brazil. It is quite clear that even the United States is not possessed of the necessary defensive power to protect the vast coastal lines of Brazil, not to speak of the self-defensive power of Brazil herself.

On the other hand, the declaration of war by Brazil against the Axis Powers means that Brazil has offered her military bases to the United States. Accordingly, it is not difficult to imagine that presently the United States will grasp the military and political power over Brazil by taking hold of important military bases on the pretext that America and Brazil must be fully prepared for the Axis attack likely to be launched across the line connecting Dakar with Natal.

Unscrupulous U.S. Policy of Coercion Toward Latin America

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The United States policy of coercion toward the Central and South American countries has grown sharper and more undisguised.

By means of the conference of American foreign ministers held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on January 15, the United States sought to push the 21 Latin American countries at once into the war against the Axis Powers. Not only did this plot fail on account of the independent attitudes of Argentina and Chile but even the draft recommendation to the Latin American countries to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis, which constitute an attenuated plan, could not be passed through on account of the reservation declared by Argentina and Chile.

To gain hegemony over the Central and South American countries has been the ambition of the United States since the middle part of the 19th century. The Lima manifesto of 1938 which emphasized the interrelatedness of all American countries by making the security of the Americas a joint responsibility was a trial balloon in this respect. The United States, which sees in the present world war its finest opportunity to achieve her cherished ambition, was not likely to forego her policy of hegemony over the Americas merely because of her failure at Rio de Janeiro. We pointed out at the time that probably the United States would adopt the tactics of divide and rule by intensifying her pressure on individual countries. This is exactly what has happened.

Even if, however, the United States gives play to all her unscrupulous methods in using the economic difficulties of the various Latin American countries to lead them on to war against the Axis, she cannot hope to obtain much armed help from these countries in the present state of their armaments. One imagines that the United States will get more than she bargained for in the form of intensified submarine activities on the part of the Axis navies now that they will not be restricted by neutrality. The United States could not have been wholly blind to this aspect of the matter but she probably could not help carrying out her policy of coercion in order to bolster the sagging morale of the people at home and to improve in some manner her international relations. Even more important was the United States' intention to drive the Latin American countries on to war so as to secure military leadership over them.

It is rumored that already the United States has acquired the right to use Brazilian naval stations and several military bases in that country. It is also said that American troops have moved into Panama and other small Latin American countries in the name of joint defense. Even to Chile, which, with Argentina, is the most powerful nation in South America, the United States is reported to have offered to lend arms and to supply materials in view of the economic depression in that country owing to the disruption of its trade with Europe. This, of course, entailed a demand for permission to establish American military bases in Chile. The Chileans forthwith rejected the proposal.

In other words, what it could not obtain at the pan-American conference, the United States is now seeking to achieve by forcible means. At the same time, she is seeking to compensate herself for her miserable defeats in the War of Greater East Asia by a new hold on Latin America.

If some of the Latins should lack the courage to tide over their immediate economic troubles, meekly submit to the coercive policy of the United States and permit the latter to establish military bases and even send troops into their territories, the military rule over Latin America which the United States has so long planned for will be implanted and the complete independence of the Latin American countries will forever be lost. The 21 countries of Central and South America are now at the crossroads of freedom or slavery. They are in dire danger.

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HOUSE OF PEERS TO SEND MATSUDAIRA TO HSINKING

President to Represent Members at Decade Ceremony—S. China Mission Also Planned

At a meeting held in the House of Peers at 10 a.m., Monday, attended by Count Yorinaga Matsudaira and Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, President and Vice-President, respectively of the House, and representatives of all the political parties in the House, it was unanimously decided to dispatch Count Matsudaira to Manchoukuo as the representative of the House of Peers to be present at the ceremony to be held in honor of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire, reports Domei.

It was also decided for the House of Peers to send a party of its members to South China to console the Japanese Forces now stationed there.

The party, which will consist of five to be selected from among the members of various political parties, are scheduled to start toward the end of September.

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FIRST EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF HISTORIC BATTLE OFF SOLOMONS! COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN FLEET ANNIHILATED IN NIGHT ATTACK LAUNCHED BY IMPERIAL NAVY WHICH LIVED UP TO ITS TRADITION

UNPARALLELED FEAT

Initiative Carried to Enemy in Strait Only 15 Miles Wide

CONFIDENCE PREVAILED

British A-Class Cruiser of Australia Type Was First to Go Down, Hit by Torpedo

A vivid eye-witness account of the smashing victory scored by the mighty Imperial Navy in the historic Battle off the Solomons against the combined Anglo-American fleet is given in the following paragraphs by two members of the Navy Press Corps, Kiichi Izumi and Yuji Morita, who were on board an undisclosed warship at the time of the action.

Their report, dated August 20, follows:

At 5 p.m. on August 8, just as dusk was about to envelope the horizon in a cloak of darkness, a signal was raised high on the mast of flagship X of a certain Japanese fleet cruising eastward to the south of an island of the Solomons group, to the effect that an attack on the enemy was about to commence.

To the officers and men of the Imperial Navy, however, that signal held a meaning of far greater significance than merely "Prepare for attack." It seemed to convey the message: "We are about to plunge into a night battle against the enemy with the firm determination that victory will be ours . . . all must fulfil their duties with composure and precision and exert their utmost efforts." The officers and men smiled grimly.

Then the historic attack was launched The first enemy units were contacted in the neighborhood of Tulagi, a small isle wedged between two big islands and taken by complete surprise. The attack fully manifested the Imperial Navy's glorious tradition built up in the battle of Weihaiwei during the Sino-Japanese War and in the battle of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War.

The attack and subsequent achievement scored by the Japanese can undoubtedly be recorded a without parallel in the annals of naval warfare. Seven enemy A-class cruisers, one B-class cruiser and six destroyers were sunk and two other destroyers were damaged beyond repair. Furthermore, our fleet launched this great attack against the formidable enemy formation in a narrow strait which was only 15 nautical miles wide.

The Anglo-American fleet that had been preparing for an offensive by gathering up their remnant warships, as a measure to cover up their repeated defeats since the outbreak of the war, was instantly annihilated in this attack carried out by our warships and naval air units.

We (four members of the Navy Press Corps, Fumio Niwa, writer; news cameraman Yenza; Cameraman Morita and Izumi) were aboard the Japanese flagship and were thus able to participate in the historic Tulagi night attack. Mr. Niwa suffered a shrapnel wound in his right arm but we feel truly thankful and proud to have personally experienced this great night naval battle and seen the instant sinking of enemy cruisers. The following is a record of our impressions gained during the battle, written on the warship on our return cruise to our base after the glorious victory.

Conviction to Win

On the morning of August 8, we were cruising through the sea north of a certain island of the Solomons group. The emerald sea was as calm as a lake on a quiet summer day. Flying-fish leaped over the glistening waters. With the flagship in the center, our fleet advanced with dignity and yet with high speed.

Night Attack Off the Solomons

Blinding bursts of light flash through the Stygian darkness off the Solomon Islands as the Japanese Navy blasts one Allied ship after another out of existence. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Going up on the bridge, we saw that the commander and all others were dressed in white summer uniforms; all having discarded the loose tropical suits they wore only up to the previous day. They seemed to have prepared themselves for a battle.

Whenever military men are about to embark on a battle it is their duty to appear in a strict and dignified form. Non-commissioned officers and sailors were all dressed in white working uniforms, and wore their gaiters. We were the only persons on board who were still in the easy tropical garb.

"Don't you have suits with long sleeves and long trousers? You must do something or else you may be burned," warned a certain staff officer, as though he was angry.

Though our weapons were pens and cameras, we nevertheless were firmly determined to take active part in the battle. So we went below and borrowing sailors' working uniforms, we donned them. We were also given gas-masks. Dressed and equipped thus, we felt our spirits rise.

On the blackboard in the officers' room, the following words written: "August 8, eighth day of observing the Imperial Rescript." Every officer entering the room said, "So today is Imperial Rescript Observance Day. To have three "Hachi" (eight) a character that spreads out, is good luck," and smiled.

The previous night in this room, a certain staff officer also referred to this fact, and said that an attack launched on that day would surely be a success. Every officer and man on board was impressed by the coincidence. It was not superstition . . . it was a manifestation of the expression of self-confidence and conviction of victory that the Japanese people gained the very moment of the declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire on that day eight months ago.

Decisive Action Alone

At 8:25 a.m. the bugle sounded, "Man your posts," and we ran to the bridge feeling that enemy planes had been sighted. We were right. Amidst the clouds far to the left, we were told, enemy planes were flying in a formation of six. But before we could see them with our naked eyes they had disappeared.

The bugle sounded again at 9 a.m., and this time one enemy plane was clearly visible to our right. It followed us and anti-air guns on the flagship and other warships opened fire. As the firing commenced the plane escaped.

"Good thing it came now . . . It would be difficult to spot it if it came in the afternoon," a staff officer said. Thus the enemy's attempts at reconnaissance conducted twice in the morning proved fruitless. But up to about 5 p.m. that afternoon, the Commander and his staff officers on the bridge had much cause for worry, because if we were located by the enemy, our night attack would become more difficult and our sacrifices would be greater, although despite all obstacles we were fully confident in being able to carry out the planned night attack. We were all determined to fight until death. Japan's determination to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and to carry out prearranged plans has always been favored by Providence. That night, the commanders of the Anglo-American fleet never dreamed of a Japanese fleet plunging into the narrow strait.

Attack was Strategic

Until dusk came and the white waves formed by the bows of the ship became clearly visible, no enemy plane appeared. Our Commander's insight into the difference of strategy between Japanese and enemy fleets had made him determined on a night attack. The enemy fleet must have kept on searching the air above the sea north of the Solomons, according to their common sense strategy. At that moment, our night attack was already a success.

The first signal that was raised on the flagship awakened the firm determination of all the officers and men to win. The fleet advanced eastward, passing a fan-shaped island that reminded us of Mt. Fuji to the left, and then a staff officer who was munching a biscuit on the bridge said; "All is well so far; next is action. Do your best, Chief Gunner."

Then the night set in, and the South Pole star was seen to the starboard. Weather conditions, however, were not the best. The sea and sky were covered with fog and visibility was not good.

Soon, our planes that had gone on ahead to scout, sent a report that six enemy ships were on fire near Tulagi Island. Those might be the ships bombed by our air units during the day. They would serve as good marks for our attack.

At 5:30 p.m. a bugle-call was sounded, ordering us to prepare for training. This practice of having the officers and men carry out drills, even in the very presence of hostile vessels, is a special characteristic of the Imperial Navy. At the same time, they are staged in the same heated manner as if the participants are actually engaging in a real encounter with enemy units.

Following the training, the atmosphere on our ship was full of cheer and pleasantness as usual. All of us felt confident that all preparations were now complete to guarantee our victory in the coming engagement. The adjutant officer in charge as well as the paymaster then came over and ordered the men in charge of meals to prepare as much rice and as many bottles of cider as possible for the officers and men so that they may refresh themselves immediately after the encounter, which, according to the officers, would "start at 12 o'clock and end an hour later. To these officers, there was not the shadow of a doubt as to the final outcome of the engagement.

Calm in Face of Danger

Men off duty were sleeping peacefully here and there on the deck. The navigation officer, who had hitherto been standing on the bridge, came down and remarked in a deeply gratified tone: "Now all we have to do is to fight the enemy!" Although the latter's responsibility was a markedly heavy one considering that he was in charge of directing the course of the ship on which our commander-in-chief was on duty, his attitude was one of perfect calm.

As for the chief gunner, he was standing by the chief surgeon, smilingly explaining that his sight was becoming somewhat dull. The surgeon then handed him a dose of vitamine. A little later, I accosted the chief engineer on deck, who suggested that we drink a glass of water instead of wine to celebrate the victory beforehand. The navigation officer interrupted the conversation with the words, "Too much water will upset your stomach." To this, the chief engineer quickly replied, "No worry about that. All of us, posted close to heated engines, will never keep water long within us, for it all comes out in perspiration." All these chief officers, including one in charge of torpedoes, showed absolutely no concern over the imminent issue.

The officers' quarters were soon in receipt of reports outlining the results of the daytime engagements by many Japanese vessels including cruisers, destroyers and submarines. One officer present suddenly exclaimed, "We must achieve the same fine results as the ones just reported. Let us be quick to fight, else there will be no enemy forces left for us." A little while later, the chief flying officer left the cabin to make preparations for the flight of his formation. The remaining officer, however, stayed to take full rest. We, press corps members, also decided to have a good rest before the much-awaited battle began.

The sound of the waves breaking on the nearest side of our ship clearly came to our ears as we rested in the officers' room. The sounds, it seemed to us, indicated that the distance between our ship and the enemy was gradually becoming nearer. We could not sleep because

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON PLANES MAKE NEW RAID ON PORT DARWIN

Large Formations of Japanese Aircraft Bomb Strategic Australian City

ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE

Allied Headquarters in Southwestern Pacific Issues Report, Melbourne States

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—The Allied Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific announced that large formations of Japanese aircraft today raided Port Darwin, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Offers Congratulations

A message of warm congratulations on the historic Japanese naval victory in the Battle off the Solomons from Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram, Premier of Thailand, yesterday morning jointly was handed to Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, at the Navy Ministry by Major-General Phya Sorakith Bisal and Commander Luang Somburana Yudhavija, respectively military attache and naval attache to the Thai Embassy in Tokyo.

OPPRESSION BY BRITISH STILL UNABATED IN INDIA

More Patriots Are Arrested on Trumped-Up Charge — Calcutta University Shut

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—The British authorities are making frantic efforts to suppress anti-British demonstrations in India, according to reports reaching here.

In New Delhi, British police have arrested the leaders of anti-British demonstrations and broken up such attempts.

The Calcutta University has been closed by the British authorities.

Fifty Indians, allegedly ringleaders in the anti-British demonstrations in Nagpur, were severely punished, and its central autonomous organ together with that in Wardha were ordered to be closed.

In Baroda public assemblies were prohibited, and eight leaders were arrested under the guise of anti-British war espionage.

Appeals to Moslems, Hindus

Domei

ROME, August 23.—A ringing appeal to Moslems and Hindus was made by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Amin el Hussein in a radio speech to unite their efforts to expel the British oppressors from India and to regain India's independence.

Addressing himself to the Moslems in Indian particular, the Grand Mufti declared that they fully realize that the British have been the greatest enemy of Islam, adding, that today more than 150,000,000 Moslems are ruled by the British, who at their own discretion, dispose of their life and property.

The Grand Mufti stressed that British rule in India is a hard trial not only to the Indian people in general but to the inhabitants of all Islamic countries.

No Moslem must help England either in India or elsewhere, for if he does, he will be lending his hand to help the British in the latter's suppression of the Moslems and Arabians, the Grand Mufti concluded.

Indian Legislature to Meet

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—For the first time in its history, the Indian Central Legislature is said to hold a special session for about a week beginning September 16, in order to discuss the prevailing chaotic political situation in the country, according to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here today.

The decision to call the special session is said to have been made in response to a proposal by Sadar Sant Singh, a Sikh member of the Assembly.

He urged that members of both Houses should be given opportunity

(Continued on Page 2)

Dieppe Fiasco Again Causes Rift On Who Will Be Allied Commander

U.S. Maintains Marshall Should Be Given Post in View of Recent British Defeat—America Decrees Cut in Coffee Consumption

The problem of appointing a Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Europe has arisen again between the United States and Britain following the failure of landing operations on Dieppe, Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Berlin yesterday.

Public opinion in the United States, shifting the responsibility for the failure to the British side, are stating that as General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, is the proper candidate for the post, he should be appointed as the Commander-in-Chief.

Meanwhile, the British are strongly insisting that as it will be the British forces which will take the important role in the establishment of a second front in Europe, the Commander-in-Chief should be appointed from among British generals.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union is displeased with the failure of the landing operations and a Soviet paper went so far as to doubt whether the Anglo-American Powers plan to form a second front in Europe.

It is understood in Berlin that Prime Minister Winston Churchill will try larger landing operations in order to meet the demand of Premier Josef Stalin but will only expose the weakness of Britain to the the world, the paper added.

U.S. Cuts Coffee Consumption

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—Reflecting a mounting shortage of bottoms, the United States War Production Board decreed a 10 per cent reduction in the consumption of coffee in the United States, thus effecting a reduction of a corresponding amount of coffee imports, beginning September 1, it is reported from Washington.

The new measure reportedly will curtail coffee imports by 150,000 pounds.

HIGHWAY WILL LINK TOKYO AND FUKUOKA

New High-Speed Motorway Is Planned by Ministry as Transportation Line

The Home Ministry is contemplating construction of a highway for motor vehicles between Tokyo and Fukuoka in Kyushu.

The Home Ministry budget for the 1943-44 fiscal year will include an item calling for the expenditure of ¥300,000 to cover the cost of making preliminary arrangements for the realization of the project.

The highway, when completed, will be 20 meters wide with a green zone in the center. It will have no sidewalks.

The road will be an important addition to the existing facilities for the transportation of materials from the occupied southern regions, and will have a high strategic value Under the present plan the construction of the road will be by stages The first section of the road to be undertaken will be between Nagoya and Kobe, a distance of 171 kilometers.

A motor trip between Nagoya and Kobe by the highway presently connecting the two cities takes five and a half hours. The Home Ministry authorities estimate that a similar trip by the proposed new motorroad will not take more than two and a half hours.

CHIEF OF PRESS SECTION OF NAZI PROPAGANDA DIES

Wound Received in Battlefield Proves Fatal to Dr. Carl Boemer

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—Dr. Carl Boemer, chief of the Press Department in the Reich Propaganda Ministry, died yesterday at the age of 42 in a military hospital at Krakow of a wound he received in the battlefield near Kharkov.

With the death of Dr. Boemer, the German press circles have lost one of the most competent journalists, it is said.

For four years the late Dr. Boemer was in charge of the Press Department of the Reich Propaganda Ministry.

KAMAKURA MARU LEAVES FOR LOURENCO MARQUES

Repatriation Ship Steams Out Of Shonan Port at Noon Yesterday

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 24.—The repatriation ship Kamakura Maru which arrived here yesterday, left this port at noon today for Lourenco Marques where the exchange of Japanese and British diplomats will take place.

U.S. PUSHES BRAZIL INTO BELLIGERENCY

United States Pressure Seen Cause for War Declaration Against Axis Powers

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—The Brazilian Government's declaration of war on Germany and Italy tonight was largely due to pressure by the United States, the German News Agency reported.

It is recalled in this connection that Germany maintained a calm attitude toward Brazil despite constant provocation under the hopes that the opinion of the intelligentsia in Brazil would ultimately steer the country clear of war, the report continued.

The Brazilian declaration of war which was apparently conducted by American wire-pullers in Washington together with the cooperation of Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha and other pro-American leaders came as no surprise at all, the report declared.

By the declaration of war, the Brazilian Government has increased the war danger to the American continents the removal of which was the primary objective of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference held in January this year at Rio de Janeiro, the report pointed out.

Cabinet Discusses Declaration

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—An emergency session of the Argentine Cabinet was convened today by Ramon S. Castillo, President of Argentina, in order to discuss the declaration of war by Brazil against Germany and Italy.

Following the adjournment of the session, the Argentine President stated to the press that for his part at least, he was not very much surprised at the declaration of war by Brazil against Germany and Italy.

Uruguay Denies Declaration

Domei

VICHY, August 23.—Uruguayan Government circles today categorically denied reports that Uruguay has declared war on Germany and Italy, it was reliably learned here today.

Meanwhile, President Alfredo Baldomir of Uruguay, after an emergency conference with Government leaders today, sent a message to President Getullio Dornelles Vargas of Brazil, declaring that Uruguay has no intention of declaring war on the Axis Powers at the present, it was also reported.

Vice-Admiral Mizutani

Vice-Admiral Chimakichi Mizutani, retired, died Saturday at his residence in Nagoya, reports the Asahi.

He was 74 years old.

The funeral service will be conducted at his residence on Tuesday according to Buddhist rites.

Vice-Admiral Mizutani was born in Aichi Prefecture. He was placed on the retired list in 1923.

GERMANS START NEW OFFENSIVE IN KALUGA AREA

Forces 160 Kilometers Southwest of Moscow Open Action, Stockholm Reports

'BIG DRIVE' COMMENCES

Latest Move Is in Response to Attack in Caucasus—Soviet Positions Pierced

Domei

MOSCOW, August 23.—Furious fighting is raging between Soviet troops and German infantry and tank units northeast of Kotelnikovsk. Meanwhile, German forces have made successful advances at several positions, the Soviet Information Board announced tonight.

Severe fighting is continuing in the sectors southeast of Kretskaya and south of Krasnodar, the announcement added.

Meanwhile, in the area southeast of Pyatigorsk another fierce battle took place between the German mechanized units and the defending Soviet troops, the announcement further added.

Open New Offensive

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 23.—The German army authorities today issued an announcement on the war situation suggesting that the German forces in the south of the Kaluga section, 160 kilometers southwest of Moscow have commenced a new offensive. Meanwhile, the Soviet army authorities have already informally announced that the Germans have been operating since August 21 in the north of Orel aiming at cutting off a railway line which leads to Moscow.

It has not been made known as yet whether the southern section of Kaluga as announced by the German side coincides with the northern sector of Orel as admitted by the Soviet side. However, judging from military reports reaching from the same sections, military experts here in Stockholm are viewing that in response to the drive in the Caucasus, the German offensive on Moscow has at last been commenced.

Soviet Positions Pierced

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—As German forces broke through Soviet positions at a point in the area southeast of Pyatigorsk, Red troops have been forced to retreat to a new position, according to a Reuters report reaching here from Moscow today.

Meanwhile, German advance units have been carrying out operations, crossing the curved part of the Don River for the past 24 hours, but it is said that Red troops, under cover of air units, are now checking the drive of German forces on the eastern bank of the river, the report added.

In the Kotelnikovsk sector, the German advance is now held in check by Red troops, but Soviet soldiers are suffering from heat and shortage of water, it is reported.

Red Losses Mount

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—In the battle east of Viasma, about 200 kilometers west of Moscow, a German corps, within 10 days ending August 21, captured over 1,000 prisoners of war and destroyed 167 enemy tanks, five guns, two anti-tank guns, and one airplane, according to an announcement made by the High Command today.

The communique also disclosed that Luftwaffe units heavily bombed Soviet troop concentrations and supply routes in the same battle.

During the last three days a German panzer unit severely damaged 45 Soviet tanks in the battle southeast of Rshev, about 100 kilometers north of Viasma, the communique asserts.

During the same operation, 87 German bombers effectively raided enemy artillery and anti-aircraft batteries, while the German fighters shot down 24 Soviet planes in concert with ground units which downed five machines.

161 Soviet Tanks Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—The High Command today announced that German forces, supported by aircraft repulsed strong enemy infantry and panzer attacks in the areas south-

(Continued on Page 2)

EYE-WITNESSES TELL OF SOLOMONS BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1)

of our anticipation of the coming hot engagement.

Soon, orders were issued to all on board the ship to be ready for the engagement scheduled to be started at the 22nd hour. Seemingly our squadron had entered the Tulagi Straits, which, I somehow felt, could be told by the change of the sound of the lashing waves outside.

"All to their respective battle stations!" was then ordered by the bugle at 10:35 o'clock. High tension was then suddenly felt all around. We, press corps men, got to our feet as one body and equipped ourselves with pencils, notebooks, cameras and some biscuits given us by the adjutant. We could not sit still because of our eager anticipation that in a few minutes we would be able to see with our very eyes one of the most thrilling sights in the world.

"Our policy in this coming battle is to mete out death and destruction to any visible enemy," explained one of the staff officers. Hearing these words, we made up our minds not to miss any phase of the battle now on the point of developing. Our ship was apparently speeding across the Tulagi Straits, but we failed to pay much attention to the high speed as we were now on the sharp lookout for the apearance of the enemy.

Orders followed one after another to turn the rudder this way or that as well as details pertaining to the sighting of what seemed to be an enemy destroyer. Presently, we caught sight of a sheet of flames on the distant horizon presumably started by bombs released by our air corps.

Eluded Patrol Craft

The enemy destroyer just sighted was apparently unaware of the presence of our ship. As we sailed on, the enemy vessel moved ahead of us with their stern turned straight towards us. The enemy seemed quite assured of the absence of Japanese ships in this area.

Presently a squall came on and with it the darkness of the night deepened. The white uniforms of our officers and men were the only things seen moving around us. At the next moment, our ship moved straight on, crossing the course of another enemy destroyer (seemingly on patrol duty.) The destroyer was seen to our right-hand side. Then came successive reports from our watchmen revealing that a few more enemy vessels larger than the sighted destroyers were cruising in the neighborhood. Despite these reports, however, our ship calmly kept on sailing on her scheduled course. All the enemy vessels sighted showed no sign that they had become aware of our presence. Just then, flares were shot up into the sky some distance ahead of us to enable our ship to clearly spot the position of the enemy ships. We could well imagine the smile of Air Lieutenant K. under whose orders the flares must have been sent up. Our ship then increased the speed, but we felt as if she was standing still.

Just then the enemy must have suddenly become aware of the presence of ships other than his own in his wake—seized by a fear that he was not alone. He began to shoot up flares which illuminated our battleship steaming directly behind our flagship.

Immediately, the battleship opened fire on the enemy. It was just 11:40 p.m. The next moment, a deafening detonation split the quiet nocturnal air and a column of bright red flames rose from the starboard.

The enemy ship which had been hit amidships by a torpedo was seen sinking with her bow projecting high above the surface of the dark, murky sea. The black demolished ship was silhouetted in the red flames. It grew smaller and smaller in size with each second. The hitting and sinking of this British A-class cruiser, Australia, occurred in such an unbelievably short time that we thought that this was all a dream.

Big Guns Go Into Action

Subsequently, a flame rose from another ship near where the Australia was sunk. At that moment, I felt a heavy impact of air against my body and simultaneously an ear-splitting sound. The main guns of our flagship had opened fire. "A direct hit!" shouted a gunnery lieutenant.

Two broad beams of pale light from our ship then illuminated two enemy A-class cruisers with three funnels. We could clearly see that the shells had found their mark. The cruisers were hit in rapid succession. The warplanes on the decks of the enemy vessels had caught fire and the avid flames were quietly enveloping the cruisers.

Around the enemy vessels, there arose huge spouts of water. The flames rising from the sinking ships lighted up the surface of the sea, rendering the entire scene more ghastly than ever.

Meanwhile, the guns of all the ships of our squadron were felching deadly projectiles. As I watched the scene at a place very close to the main guns of the flagship, the thundering peal of gun-fire continued to reverberate in my ears even after the firing had ceased.

At this moment, the enemy began to concentrate its fire on our flagship. Red streaks of fire passed over our heads, with a screech. The enemy shells, however, invariably dropped on the water to the starboard, causing huge spouts of water to rise. The enemy, very much confused by our surprise attack, was apparently firing at random.

The surface of the sea glimmered in the rays of the searchlight which bored the opaque air. Through the dark sky shot the enemy shells. It was indeed a beautiful scene, the nocturnal sea battle. It was more like a display of fire-works than a deadly engagement between steel monsters of the sea.

White spouts of water shooting high above the surface of the sea continued to rise one after another. Some of the spouts of water which rose far away seemed like small crests of the wave.

Burning Ship Approaches

Presently, an enemy vessel, with two-thirds of it enveloped in flames sallied toward us. It was an American A-class cruiser of the Astoria type. The guns of the Astoria belched. Our foe fought valiantly, we must admit. However, the Astoria was not rushing toward us because the crew was determined to crash into one of our ships but because the U.S. cruiser was already out of commission.

Soon the enemy cruiser was completely bundled up in flames and smoke. Yet her crew gallantly continued to fire the 25-millimeter machine-guns. I heard the machine-gun bullets ping against the steel plates of our ship with a metallic sound. The enemy is firing machine-guns. Lower your heads," the vice-commander warned us. I realized then that the enemy ship had approached near enough to machine-gun effectively. Three funnels of the cruiser were clearly visible. Reporter Morita could see through his binocular enemy seamen running about on the burning deck.

The next moment, the cruiser wrapped in flames turned its bow and a flash was seen in the rear part of the bridge of our vessel. The concussion from the detonation shook my body and I found myself lying flat on the deck. Momentarily I didn't know what was what. Then from the din, I heard shouts of "A hit, a hit," and the staccato sounds of our anti-aircraft guns and machine-guns in action. I continued lying on the deck with my ears plugged with my hands.

I later learned that a shell released by the enemy cruiser hit our ship in the rear part of the bridge and penetrated through it. I recall that moment like a fragment of a dream.

Soon I heard the vice-commander shout: "Report to the commander that nothing is the matter with the ship." I was awakened to my senses by the officer's word and stood up.

When I got on my feet, a spout of water which rose before my eyes hid the enemy ship from my sight. When the spout collapsed, a large round ball of fire exploded the middle of this enemy ship. We had made a perfect hit.

"This is X. This is X." The flagship was reporting by light signals. As the ships of both the enemy and those of ours had drawn close together in the course of fighting and had intermingled, it was necessary to ascertain the position of the Japanese ships. The Japanese Men-of-War which had received the light signals soon answered the call.

Westward!

I did not notice when the flagship wheeled around. Leaving the undisclosed island behind, the craft was retiring at full speed, taking the same course it followed in sallying forth. Far behind were seen still burning enemy craft. "All the ships are following us. Everything is in good order," reported one of the bluejackets.

In pitch darkness, I could not sense the lapse of time. Later I was told that the fighting had continued for 36 minutes from the time of the discharge of torpedoes to the suspension of bombardment by the flagship. Although this period was like eternity to me, it also felt like a moment.

I went to the bridge which was pierced by an enemy shell and where Fumio Niwa still remained. What had become of Reporter Enza? I thought. Down in the officers' cabin, Mr. Niwa was standing with a notebook, smeared with blood in his hand. Seeing me, he said, "I was slightly wounded," and showed me his right upper arm. Owing to the explosion of a colored bomb, his face was yellowish and his cap was blood-stained.

Reporter Enza and I also found our white uniforms and shoes smeared with blood. However, we were high-spirited.

At 2 a.m., burning enemy warships went out of our sight. Soon after the retirement of the flagship from the battle line, an order was issued, "Beware of enemy destroyers." However, there was no sign of any enemy forces pursuing us. Probably the enemy fighting spirit was broken by our bold surprise attack. The fleet continued to sail westward.

Brilliant Achievements

With a cheerful look, a staff officer made his appearance. The chief gunner also came with his expression of excitement still remaining. On being congratulated on his feat, tears welled up in the eye. Most probably, he was shedding tears of joy over the fact that he could shell the enemy to his heart's content.

"Splendid achievements, indeed. The remnant enemy ships will be disposed of by our Air Force tomorrow," remarked the staff officer, explaining the ascertained achievements by drawing a sketch on the black-board. The flagship X and a warship X were the only ones hit by enemy shells, but the damage incurred was slight. The commanding officer of the repair corps remarked smilingly, "As soon as the dawn breaks, we can repair the ship easily."

The casualty was also amazingly slight.

Tension still continued aboard the ship, intermingled with the joys of victory. Day broke over the South Seas. Against possible enemy air-raids, strict watch was being kept. However, after noontime, it became clear that there would be no more aerial attacks by the enemy, and the commander-in-chief was said at that time to have casually told Captain T that he had originally thought he would not return alive.

Captain T told us that although the commander-in-chief was always silent, he had endured a tremendous ordeal during the fighting. We were all moved by the captain's remark regarding the mental agony of the supreme commander responsible for the outcome of the battle.

Announcement Heard

In the officers' cabin of the flagship on its way to the base, we heard the radio announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters. By the announcement, we could learn that the enemy's remaining cruisers and transports were all sent to a watery grave at the hands of the Imperial Air Force.

In silence, we glanced at each other. Our hearts were throbbing with the joy of the Imperial subjects who can boast of the mighty Imperial Navy and at the same time of the reporters who could witness the historical battle fought off the Solomons.

Hearing the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters, we could not help praying again for the souls of the warriors who sacrificed their lives to achieve the splendid victory and who now repose in state in a cabin of the flagship.

Filipinos Begin to Curb Loose Spending Learned From Evil Ways of Yankee Living

The Filipinos have achieved many happy changes in their attitude toward life since the American influence was ousted from the Philippines and at present are showing great enthusiasm in the savings campaign, which was recently started by the Japanese Military Administration, reports a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Manila.

"Prior to the war," the correspondent said, "the Filipinos were known as spendthrifts, who were accustomed to spend their earnings to the last penny. But they must have learned the necessity of saving from their bitter experience when they had nothing to live on while the battle in the islands was going on and while all the business was at a standstill.

"As soon as the Military Administration started the savings campaign, the people crowded the branch offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan. Among those people, traders occupy the largest percentage. The fact shows that business is being carried on with considerable profit, while the highly paid salary men who were in the government service or in other companies before the war have either lost their positions or are not being so highly paid as they were.

"The jazz band players and taxi drivers, who were earning a considerable amount of money and other entertainers have recently quit their occupation and have taken up manual labor. Happy in their new labor, they are playing their small role in the savings campaign.

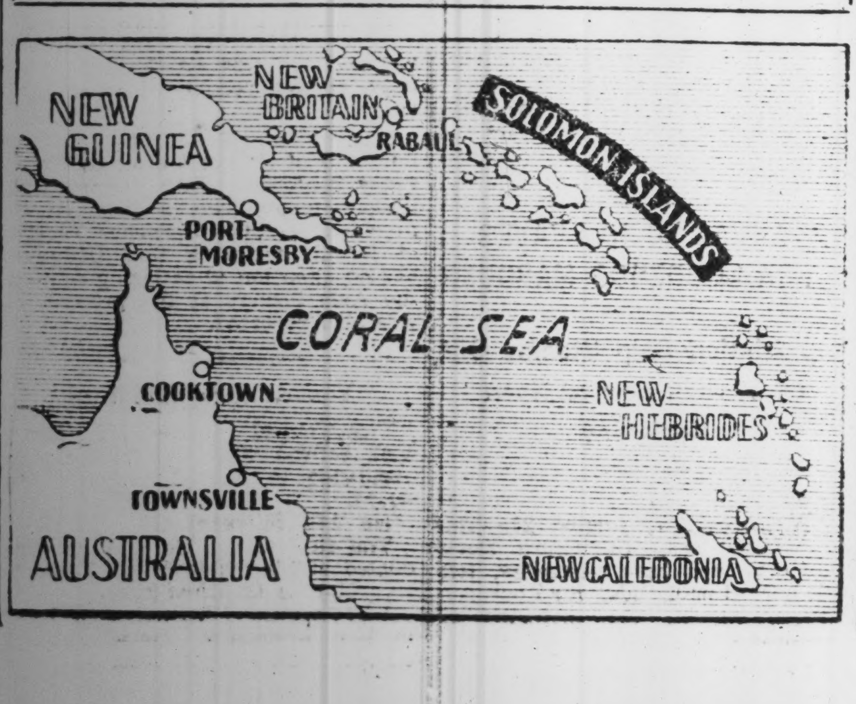
"The aggregate amount of deposit is not great, but it is one huge step toward teaching the Filipinos that they must economize their daily life in order to provide against contingencies. The Philippines, which was the land of jazz and dance under the American administration, is now a scene of new life."

Halifax Back in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, has returned to Washington by plane to resume his duties, according to a London report received here today.

Scene of Historic Battle



Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, August 25, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

What Follows the Second Front?

MIYAKO—All attempts on the part of America and Britain to create the so-called second front have been shattered to pieces, with the whole program ending in a complete fiasco as a result of their miserable defeats in the Sea Battle off the Solomons in the Pacific as well as in their landing operations at Dieppe. Through these defeats both America and Britain have actually exposed their recklessness and weakness. The lesson taught to these two countries in these two defeats is that any landing operations by them, whether they be on a large scale or on a small, will always result in complete failure, accompanied by heavy losses, against the invincible Imperial Forces or the German troops. It is timely for these two countries to realize that all the coastal regions in West Europe are well defended and fortified by the German forces and consequently it would be utterly impossible for either the American or British forces, irrespective of numbers, to effect any landing on them in the face of the powerful Nazi forces.

As declared by Winston Churchill, the creation of a second front in Europe by America and Britain is but a gesture to decide what can and cannot be done. Now it has become clear the America and Britain were not determined to create it at all costs from the very outset. Josef Stalin, frankly speaking, should be pitied for having been deceived by the sugar-tongued President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Probably President Roosevelt is trying to further dupe Stalin for it is said that he has dispatched Willkie, the buffoon, to Moscow to appease Stalin and to explain to him that both America and Britain are exerting their utmost efforts to form the so-called second front.

Now that America and Britain have failed in their combined attempt to land their forces in Europe, the measures which they may yet resort to are (1) to continue to put up whatever resistance they can muster against the enemy forces and create the so-called second front at places where the losses which they would have to suffer would be the smallest; (2) to carry on guerrilla warfare; (3) to prolong the war as long as possible.

What America and Britain are actually trying to do at present is to form a second front in North Europe in the face of the imminent danger confronting them in North Africa and in the Caucasus. Sometime ago, rumor had it that great numbers of American troops had been transported round South Africa and had been landed somewhere in Europe from the rear of the Iranian Bay. This is but a minor example showing how desperate both America and Britain are in trying to land their forces somewhere in Europe, particularly in North Europe. Such being the case, it is not without reason to think that many of the minor countries in West Europe would naturally be exploited by these two countries in their attempt to land their forces therein, if possible. And to what extent they would be exploited by the two would be determined by the future development of the Axis forces' operations in North Africa as well as in the Caucasus.

ROCKEFELLER ACCEPTS INVITATION TO BRAZIL

President Vargas Offers Trip to U.S. Good Will Official To S. America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—Indicative of a subtle underhanded move by the United States toward Brazil, Inter-American Trade and Cultural Relations Co-Ordinator, Nelson Rockefeller, today declared his readiness to accept the invitation to visit Brazil which had been tendered to him by Brazilian President Getulio Dornelles Vargas, a Washington dispatched reported today.

It is understood that his acceptance will be formally decided after discussions with the authorities concerned, the report added.

WALLACE TAKEN PRISONER IN OPERATIONS AT DIEPPE

Germans Capture Commander Of 2nd Division of Canadian Army

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—Major-General William Wallace, commander of the Second Division of the Canadian Army, has been taken captive in the Dieppe landing operations, according to information emanating from German Army sources.

Incidentally, the number of British officers captured in the landing operations was 105, including two colonels and 13 members of the army staff.

JAPANESE FROM EGYPT REACH LOURENCO MARQUES

Include Minister Kuma Suzuki, Five Staff Members and 12 Others

Domei

LOURENCO MARQUES, August 24.—Kuma Suzuki, Japanese Minister to Egypt, arrived here August 22, by plane, accompanied by five staff members of the Legation and 12 other Japanese nationals, it was revealed today. He was welcomed by German and Italian consuls stationed here.

The party will return home aboard the Tatuta Maru, which is on its way to this East African port.

SWEDISH RUNNER BREAKS ANOTHER WORLD RECORD

Gunder Haegg Lowers 5,000-Meter Mark by 5 Seconds

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 23.—Gunder Haegg, famed Swedish runner who has been consistently breaking world records this season, today added another record to his already long list, when he ran the 5,000-meter run in 5 minutes 11.08 seconds, breaking the former record of 5 minutes 16.08 seconds held by Archie San Romani of the United States.

Chinese Mariners Checked

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 24.—For the safety of passengers, the Ministry of Communications will undertake to examine all navigation officers of the whole nation. Rules have been formulated and an examination committee has been organized for the purpose.

BRITONS CHANGE OPINIONS ABOUT FINAL WAR VICTORY

Doubt as to Britain's Successful Outcome in Conflict Growing, Says Nash

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—There is an increasing tendency among the British people to stop their wishful thinking that in the long run they will obtain a victory in the current conflict, Walter Nash, Australian Minister to Washington, told the press on his return to Washington from London where he stayed three weeks conferring with British Government leaders, it was reported from Washington today.

Nash stressed that the Allied peoples are confronted with the vital necessity of tightening their belts in complete unison.

If there is any member of the Allies which does not cooperate, he continued, he should not take part in discussions of strategy.

ENVOY YOSHIZAWA LEAVES SHONAN CITY FOR BANGKOK

Ambassador Returning to His Post After Inspecting South

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 24.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, left here by plane for Bangkok en route to the French colony having completed his extensive inspection trip throughout the Southern Regions under Japanese occupation.

Mr. Yoshizawa is scheduled to stay in Bangkok for a week and then proceed to French Indo-China.

SPECIAL ENVOY WILLKIE CALLS ON T. V. SOONG

U.S. Emissary to Soviets Sees Chiang's Foreign Chief in Washington

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—Wendell Willkie, who is scheduled to make a trip shortly to the Soviet Union as President Roosevelt's special envoy, conferred in regard to his proposed visit to Chungking, with T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of the Chungking Government, who is now in Washington, according to a dispatch from Washington.

SHEVKI BERKER APPOINTED NEW TURK FOREIGN HEAD

Former Ambassador to Bulgaria Succeeds Numan Kemendshioglu

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 23.—Shevki Berker, former Turkish Ambassador to Bulgaria, has been appointed new Turkish Foreign Minister succeeding Numan Kemendshioglu, who resigned recently.

British Commander Named

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—To cope with the swift progress of the German operations in the Caucasus area, the British War Office today announced that Lieutenant-General Maitland Wilson has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Iraq and Iran, according to London dispatches received here today.

Glimpses Into Life of Burmese People; Soldiers' Horses Eat an Entire House

Glimpses into the life of the Burmese living in northern Burma as reported by a Nichi Nichi correspondent:

The Burmese in the southern part of the country, fled to the north when the war spread to the south and the central regions. Wherever they went they built simple, low thatched huts and lived peacefully and happily. When the Japanese Forces marched into the north the soldiers were amazed to find their trusty mounts making a meal of the straw roofs. Once some horses devoured a whole house—of course, during the owner's absence.

In a little station north of Shwebo, there is an official sign to the following effect: "Be sure to take quinine. It is every soldier's obligation." It is noted as a hotbed of malaria epidemics and some 1,200 out of the entire population of 2,000 are the victims of this dreaded disease. Those who were given quinine and quickly recovered from their illness, expressed their gratitude by presenting their benefactors, the Japanese, with vegetables, sugar and rice.

In Myitekyna, situated on the border of Burma and Yunnan, the people expressed their friendly feelings toward the Japanese by raising the Rising Sun flags on top of their houses. When the Japanese soldiers, discovered that the flags had been crudely made, the red circle of the Rising Sun being either too big or too small, they conducted a special course on painting Rising Sun insignias.

Germans Start New Offensive In Kaluga Area

(Continued From Page 1)

west of Kaluga, destroying 161 enemy panzers in the process.

On August 21 and 22, the communique declared, German aircraft sank one tugboat and two freighters with direct hits on the Volga River and set one other tugboat and four tankers on fire.

Along the entire front, the Soviet air force lost 122 machines in air combat with German aircraft, while three more were destroyed on the ground. Four German planes failed to return, it was said.

Meanwhile, in Egypt, German bombers, in night raids on August 21 and 22, successfully raided several British airfields south of Alexandria, while German escorts shot down four British planes without a single loss.

Forces in Deadly Struggle

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—A deadly struggle is now being waged between German forces and Red defenders, with the Don River between them, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow.

Powerful German forces concentrated southeast of Kretskaya are endeavoring to cross the river with the aid of the Luftwaffe, with a view to strengthening their positions on the eastern bank, while the Red army is obstructing the German attempts, mobilizing all available tanks and artillery.

On the other hand, the fighting in the sector northeast of Kotelnikovski also is growing in severity, as indicated by the following report reaching London:

"The whole battlefield is enveloped in flames and smoke, giving the appearance of a literally burning hell. Every swamp and marsh in this part of the steppes has dried up because of the heat, there being not a drop of water left.

"Hiding in trenches in order to avoid being hit by constantly dropping artillery shells from the German side, the Soviets are putting up a strong resistance. Although the German tanks advanced, heedless of the smoke and flame and over mines, the defenders have repulsed the attacks each time."

Red Forces Establish Footholds

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—The Soviet Information Board announced yesterday at noon that Red forces in the Kretskaya sector effectively attacked German infantry which attempted to cross the Don River and established footholds on the eastern banks of the river.

In the Kotelnikovsk sector, the communique said, Red forces repulsed a concerted attack of German Panzer and infantry units after a terrific battle.

Meanwhile, the Komsomolskaya Pravda reported that the Germans put into action midget tanks after their infantry crossed the Don River. In conclusion, the paper reported that the Soviets made frontal and flank attacks on the Germans to prevent them from spreading the bridgehead along the east bank of the river.

At the same time, the Krasnaya Zvezda reported that Red artillery, in concert with tanks and infantry, are preventing the crossing of additional German troops in spite of the terrific attack of German air forces.

Uruguay Is Cautious

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—Reflecting the delicate international situation in South America, the Uruguay Government today officially announced its decision to grant the status of non-belligerent nation to Brazil which has just declared war on Germany and Italy, according to a Montevideo dispatch received here today.

BRITISH OPPRESSION UNABATED IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 1)

to discuss and vote Government policy after hearing detailed explanation, the dispatch added.

Seriously alarmed by the mounting anti-British demonstrations in India, the British authorities have arrested many Indian financial leaders on charges of having provided financial aid to the National Congress Party, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Stockholm.

The British authorities, the report said, are keeping the names of most of the arrested financiers secret.

Meanwhile, a secretary of the All India Socialist Party was arrested at Cuttack on the charge of plotting to develop a joint front with the National Congress Party, it was said.

Strikes by spinning mill workers at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are continuing, while several casualties were reported on Saturday at Bangalore, where an Indian demonstration for release of Mahatma Gandhi clashed with the police, the Yomiuri-Hochi report added.

Cheng Appointed Minister

Domei

HSINKING, August 24.—Cheng Yu, counsellor of the General Affairs Board of the Government of Manchoukuo, was appointed Manchoukuoan Minister to Thailand today.

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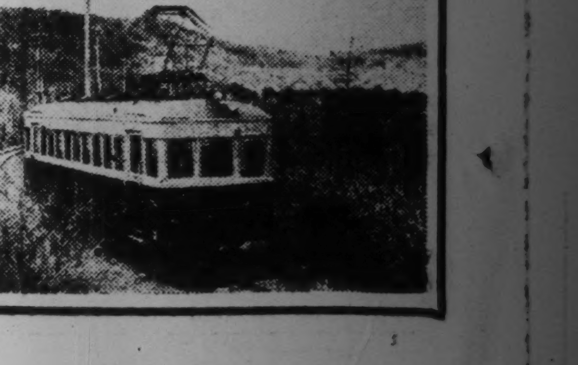
Mikasa — Kyudo — Shin Karuizawa
6:38 a.m.—10:00 p.m.
(Every Fifteen Minutes)



AIMS OF KOA DOMEI IN EAST ASIA GIVEN

Will Propagate Ideal of 'Koa,' Hakko Ichiu to Sphere's Inhabitants

The fundamental aims of the Dai-Nippon Koa Domei, an organization which constitutes a wing of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, its history and its activities were made clear by three prominent leaders of the body at a conference recently held under the sponsorship of the Miyako Shimbun.

The principal aim of this organization, as its name, the Koa Domei or the Association for the Revival of Asia, indicates, is to encourage all the Asiatic nations and races to do their share for the revival and construction of Greater East Asia. For this purpose, the Koa Domei is contemplating to utilize various measures including press campaigns so that the respective nations and peoples may further develop their culture, education and religion as well as to spur their activities in the economic field.

The Dai-Nippon Koa Domei was formally organized in July last year with more than 60 organizations of the same caliber merged into one. General Senjuro Hayashi then became the president of the association. The bodies incorporated into the Koa Domei included some 20 organizations which had been engaged in philosophical movements, 23 research bodies, about 20 associations specializing in overseas propaganda campaigns and several others.

At this juncture when Japan has launched the most gigantic enterprise of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is absolutely necessary to enlighten the nation to the ideal of "Koa" or the Revival of Asia and also to make it clearly understood to the people living in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The successful war campaigns so far conducted by the Imperial Forces in the extensive area stretching from the Aleutians down to the Solomon Islands, must be followed by healthy development and reconstruction with the cooperative efforts of the Japanese and the inhabitants of the respective regions.

Joint Efforts Required

This colossal undertaking should be carried out by the efforts of the entire nation and for this purpose the national strength must be enlarged and strengthened. The reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the subsequent enlargement of its functions are an indication of this fact.

The Koa Domei, as a wing of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, is expected to push the movement for the revival of Greater East Asia in overseas areas. This organization expects to emphasize the idea of assisting the Imperial Rule specially, to the peoples in the Co-Prosperity Zone.

According to the rule of this organization, the president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association should concurrently assume the post of the head of the Koa Domei. In view of the present grave situation, General Senjuro Hayashi was appointed the president of this association. This fact is an indication of the grave mission imposed upon this body.

The platform of the Koa Domei indicates that the association should help to build a New Order in East Asia in line with the polity of Japan, thereby to materialize Japan's traditional national policy of Hakko Ichiu or "rendering the peoples of the world like a family."

As for the concrete programs of the Koa Domei's movement, this organization will emphasize the integrity of respective countries in line with the Joint Declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China and help to promote the economic and cultural relations among the nations.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has greatly expanded the sphere of activities of the Koa Domei. As has been repeatedly declared by the Government, Japan has resorted to arms against the Allies in order to emancipate the hitherto oppressed races in East Asia from the imperialistic yoke of Britain and America, to "let them have proper places" and to promote the happiness of the Asiatic peoples by means of improving the economic, and cultural relations among them.

Function Was Enlarged

The present armed warfare is aimed at the extermination of Anglo-American influence in East Asia. The constructive undertakings subsequent to the warfare were a mission imposed upon the Koa Domei. Therefore, this organization expects, first of all, to enlighten the southern races to the basic ideal of Hakko Ichiu, thereby leading them to cooperate with the Japanese in the post-war reconstruction. Speaking from the historical point of view, the Koa Domei was organized to meet the natural demand called for by the progress of the China Affair and had its function enlarged with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

As for its members, the association expects to increase the number to one million. Inasmuch as the Koa Domei has a vast sphere of activity, its membership must naturally be great. The plan of increasing its members to one million is not mere wishful thinking or a vain dream, when it is taken into consideration that the entire nation is now keenly alive to Japan's mission and is full of a constructive spirit.

Along with the increase of its members, the expansion of its function is being contemplated. This organization has hitherto engaged merely in philosophical campaigns or, to be more concrete, in the propagation of ideas through publications and lectures. This was inevitable, however, because it is only one year since this association was organized. The management of the association are firmly determined, however, to extend their activities in the cultural, religious and economic spheres throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With regard to the execution of its mission, the Koa Domei is planning to use practical measure, in consideration of historical facts.

The introduction of Buddhism into Japan around 100 B.C. was carried out through the media of fine arts, sculptural works, literature and education. Likewise, it was through hospitals and educational institutions that Christianity was introduced into China and was so widely spread.

In consideration of these facts, the Koa Domei will propagate the ideal of Koa and the spirit of Hakko Ichiu through religious, cultural, economic and educational campaigns. It will help the poor, give medical treatment to the sick and education to the ignorant. These steps are prerequisites for the propagation of the philosophy of Koa.

To Set Up Branches

For the execution of these plans, institutions under the management of the Koa Domei will be established within this year in four places within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The organizations will be increased in the future. Under the tentative plans, these institutions are to undertake the task of educating the resident Japanese as well as the natives, so that a true cooperative spirit may be cultivated among the Japanese and the inhabitants of the sphere.

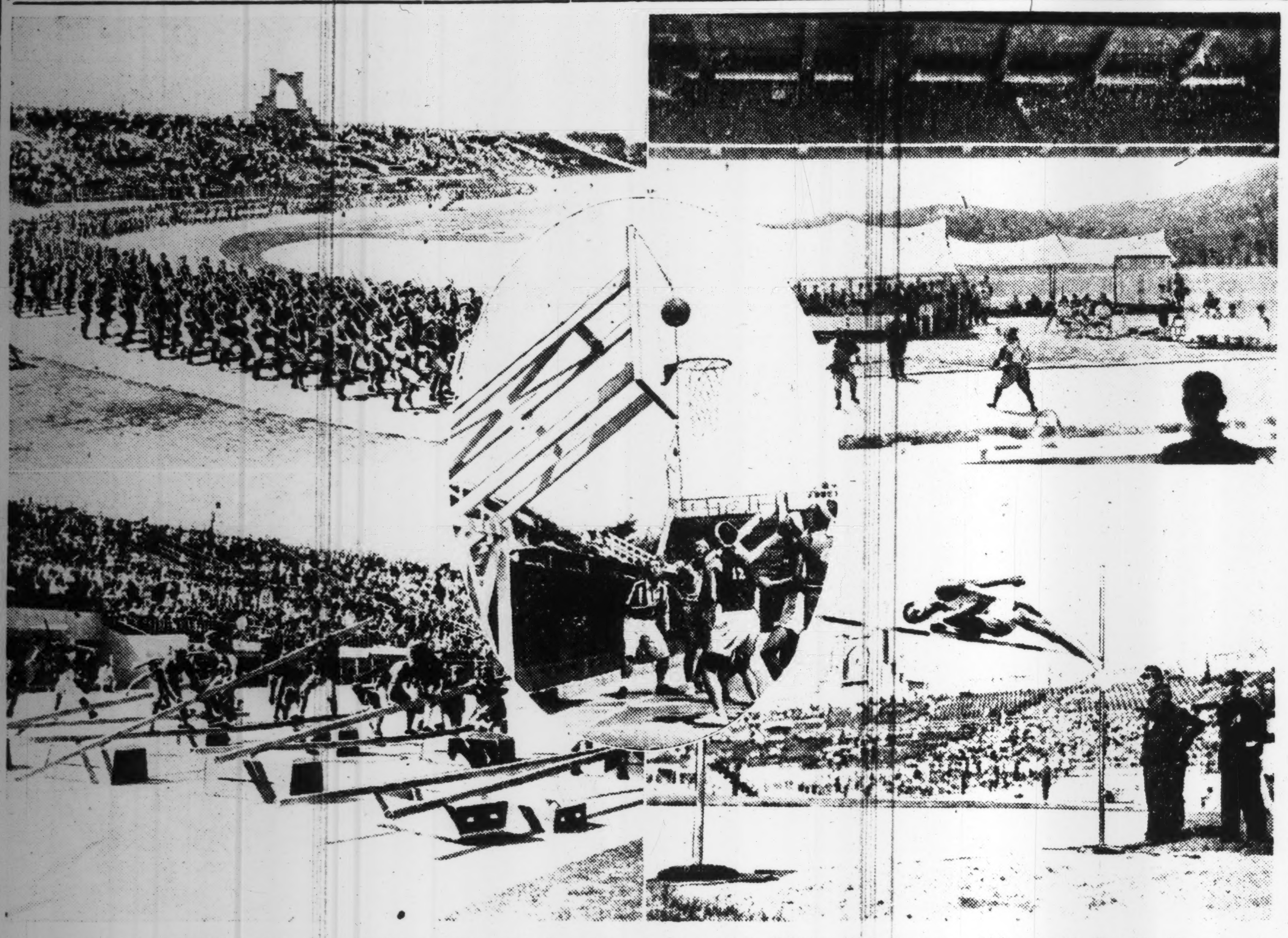
Besides, the association is contemplating to open its chapters in port towns within Japan where many merchants of foreign countries reside. Furthermore, travelers visiting Japan from China, Manchoukuo, Thailand and other countries will be accorded special consideration by the agents of the chapters of the Koa Domei so that they may appreciate the true aspects of Japan without the fear of misunderstanding. The Osaka Chapter, which was opened on the occasion of the Fifth Anniversary of the China Affair which fell on July 7 this year, was the first to be established, and two more chapters will be opened within this year. More branch offices will be established in other port towns which have close relationships with the countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As means of propaganda both at home and abroad, publications, cinemas, lecture-meetings etc. will be utilized.

With regard to the existing national movement in some countries within the Sphere, such as the New Citizens' Movement of the Nanking Government and the 3-A Movement of Java, the Koa Domei will not interfere with these campaigns. It will keep close relationships with the Kyowa Kai (Concordia Association) of Manchoukuo, the New Citizens' Association of North China and the East Asian Federation of South China, and through the good offices of these organizations, strive to enlighten the native residents.

At present, this association has an organ magazine known as the Koa and publishes the Koa Weekly, Koa Series, Koa Graphs and other publications. Joint Assembly of the representatives of Japan, China and Manchoukuo and meetings of respective peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are being planned to be held under the sponsorship of the Koa Domei.

First All-Japan Athletic Meet Held at Koshien



Upper left: Participants in the martial events march into the Koshien Stadium. Upper right: Bayonet fighting contest. Center: Utsunomiya and Ikabunkan Middle School teams clash in basketball. Lower left: Military obstacles race. Lower right: Matsuzo Hayawatari of Niigata Prefectural Normal winning the running high jump.

Freemasons' Lodge in Batavia Tabooed By Citizens Who Think It Is 'Spook Joint'

A bizarre but true story of a "haunted house" which has been found in the city of Batavia, is given in a dispatch from that city by a correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The story follows:

"Situated in one of the bustling streets in Batavia is a large two-story building, gloomy and painted in a greenish gray color. Since the Imperial Forces occupied Java, this haunted house remained vacant and no one dared to occupy or visit it. When the citizens of the city were asked about this haunted house, a shudder ran over them.

"The house in question was none other than the hiding place of the freemasons who had been secretly brewing plots to undermine the peace and order of the world. It veritably was the hotbed of the vicious-minded Jews who had applied the watchword 'East Star' to it.

"The correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi is said to have conducted a close investigation into the mysteries surrounding the haunted house together with few others who were either connected with the gendarmerie or the cultural sections of the city.

"In Batavia, besides the 'East Star,' there are three of its branches, namely, 'Chain of Brother,' 'Southern Cross,' and the 'Right of Human Beings.' Using secret words for conversations with their members, or ciphers when communicating by telegram, Professor Zeil Marker, of the Law College of Batavia University, who was the president of the Freemasons' Society, went about so cleverly in conducting the movement that there was no suspicion raised. However, with the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, Professor Marker suddenly disappeared from the campus. In fact no one know his whereabouts. The 'East Star,' seemed to have been haunted since and no one ever cares to visit it.

Make an Entry

"The front of the house has a heavy iron lattice-door which is tightly closed with a large-size lock bearing the engravings of a Jew's mark, compass and a ruler. The correspondent with others removed the entangling cobwebs and the back door of this building was forced open. Immediately there was a very offensive odor.

"'Who is that? No one is admitted here,' a husky voice was heard from one of the corners of the building. Just then a hunchback, a weird looking Jew, surely one of the members of the Freemasons' Society, appeared from what seemed to be his sleeping quarters, grinning in an eerie manner. He had that hoarse voice peculiar to all Jews. He said he ranked third among the 33 different ranks found among the Jews. We thought we might as well use him as our guide in investigating the so-called 'East Star.' And so this hooked-nose Jew guided us, carrying a flashlight with him. We came to the back stairs and as we ascended we came out to a dark lobby.

"What our guide had in his mind we did not know, but he was mumbling something in Dutch, grinning every now and then. We were surprised to find that the wall of this lobby was fully equipped with electrical apparatus.

"No sooner than the guide pressed a button on the right wall, it flew open and there right in front of us was a dark chamber. In the middle of this chamber we saw something like the rays of a powerful torch shining from under the floor.

Blood Runs Cold

"Presently a queer squeaking sound was heard from the ceiling, which was enough to make our blood run cold. We shuddered with fear. There was a basement under the floor from which the light came and our guide told us that it was this very basement where secret meetings used to be held from time to time. Only the members of the Freemasons' Society formerly gathered in this basement for secret meetings, while Chairman Marker remained on the first floor and presided over them, it was learned.

"As the guide opened a thick iron door, there appeared before us another chamber. It was a weird looking, foul smelling chamber and there were Freemasons' marks engraved on its walls. Besides this, we also discovered an engraving of two large human bones, which we took to be a sign of death.

Another Chamber Found

"Atop a large table were found many switches. As we opened a narrow door equipped with a peep hole, we found another chamber lined with black cloth illuminated with blue, red, white and yellow lights. Boastfully, the guide told us that this was the chamber in which the qualification test was given to all those who wished to become members of the society. It was this very room that all the citizens of Batavia thought was haunted.

"A new member was thrown into this room while it was pitch dark, and while he was confined he was made to come across a skeleton gnashing its teeth, while cold water was showered on him. Then after being poked with the tip of a sword he was made to sit on a swivel chair and then his body was paralyzed by electricity. Thus suffering, and falling on the floor in a faint, the other members, with their faces covered with black masks but with openings for them to peer through, repeatedly staged the so-called 'death dance.'

See 'Death Chamber'

"After that, we were shown a spiral staircase. At the top, we came across a dome-like chamber. At the entrance of this chamber was engraved the following: 'Ken. U. Zelven,' meaning 'Know Thyself.' Those newly affiliated with the society had to undergo another acid test for one whole day and night in this death chamber."

Coffin in Chamber

"In this dark and spacious chamber is a coffin in which lies a skeleton. This skelton has a round head and therefore in must have been one of an Oriental.

"The spacious chamber in the central part of the upper floor was used for holding conferences and its stone floor was in the shape of a triangle with the Freemasons' marks on it. On the triangular-shaped table for use by the chairman there was a voluminous Bible. In this chamber the full-fledged members of the Freemasons' Society, wearing turban-like hats on their heads and looking as if they were the 'apostles of death', as well as bearing swords with the design of a skeleton on the hilt, once used to discuss secret means whereby a Jew's world could be brought into existence.

"The guide refused to divulge in detail what was discussed in this room by the members. However, he related one interesting episode regarding the inside workings of the 'East Star.' That is to say, he said that it is not an easy task to climb the ladder of the 33 different ranks; that President Roosevelt was a Jew of Dutch ancestry and that he was promoted to the 32nd rank just recently; and that President Wilson had enjoyed the 31st rank.

Kiangsu to Build Granaries

CPS

SOOCHOW, August 24.—The Foodstuffs Control Bureau of Kiangsu Province is preparing a plan for the construction of granaries in the various districts of the province.

FOOD PROBLEM SEEN ENTERING NEW PHASE

Supply of Provisions Will Be Placed on Firmer Basis From Next Year, Says Chugai

Blessed with an ideal spell of seasonal weather and thanks to the encouragement of the competent authorities as well as the united efforts put forth by the farming community at large, there is every reason to anticipate a bumper crop of rice all over the country this year—an irrefutable source for nationwide felicitation, says an article in the Chugai surveying the rice situation in this era of emergency.

The article in substance follows:

The food problem has undergone a marked change during the past few years. For two years following the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, the economic policies of the Government were mostly drafted on a temporary basis. And in spite of the general prediction of a long-drawn-out war in the first half of 1938, the production of foodstuff had been gradually on the increase resulting in an excess of supply over demand, and thus it was that the Government bought up substantial quantities of rice for storing purposes for some years.

As for the authorities, they were formerly optimistic over the food situation in the country by reason of the limited range of rice price fluctuations according to the control law and they were practically assured of normal relations between suppliers and consumers.

In 1939, however, the food situation began to assume a different aspect due to the noticeable decline in the rice crop and the outbreak of the second World War during the same year. Thus it was that the Government was prompted to place the transactions and deliveries of rice under its control. At the same time, the Government mapped out a positive schedule for boosting the rice crop.

Optimism Ill-Advised

In view of the weighty problem of foodstuffs in connection with a long-drawn-out war the Government has been induced to bring into being a fundamental program for the replenishment of the nation's foodstuffs. Under these circumstances, the nation is ill-advised to indulge in hasty optimism in connection with the bumper rice crop this year.

It is true that the abnormal crop of rice will serve to lessen the volume of imports of foreign rice from 1943 onwards and that the bottoms now hauling rice can be used for the interchange of commodities with the southern areas; but the nation is strictly warned against a misconception that the food problem has been fundamentally solved by an abundant rice crop harvested in one year.

From next year onwards, however, the food problem is likely to step into a new phase, and the Government will be able to proceed with its food policy without trouble on a sound basis, thanks to the bumper rice crop this year.

According to the enlarged sphere of the food problem, it is felt necessary to insure the consistent holdings and smooth supplies of substitute foodstuffs as well as rice with special reference to the national population and national health.

It is interesting to note that the authorities have in contemplation the creation of a Foodstuffs Management Corporation which, it is to be hoped, will perform its mission so as to render substantial aid to the authorities concerned in connection with their program for the replenishment of the nation's foodstuffs befitting the long-drawn-out war.

AIR CARTOON EXHIBITION SLATED SEPTEMBER 12-20

Sponsors Are Army, Navy Ministries and Information Board

Under the auspices of the Army and Navy Ministries and the Board of Information, the Air Cartoonists' Society and the Dai-Nippon Aeronautical Association are planning to hold an air cartoon exhibition at the Toyoko Department Store, Shibuya-ku, from September 12 to 20, reports Domei.

The Inspector-General of the Military Air Force and Ippei Okamoto, a noted Japanese cartoonist, will offer prizes.

SMOOTH TRAFFIC CAMPAIGN

Will Start Today; Purpose Is to Facilitate Transportation

For the purpose of ensuring smooth transportation on the various railway and street car lines, the Wartime Transportation Cooperation Campaign will start from today and will last for a week throughout Japan Proper, reports the Miyako.

Some 20,000 members of the Industrial National Service Federation, the Commercial National Service Federation, the Youth and Boys Corps and various women's associations will be requested to cooperate with the Metropolitan Police Board in the task of carrying out the campaign successfully. During the week, they will be stationed at crowded traffic centers, in the railway stations and at street car stops.

"Stand in a line," "Cooperation among the passengers" and other such traffic slogans will be strictly observed during the campaign.

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GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4159.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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PROF. Dr. Med. H. Grauert. Hours 11-1 or by appointment. German, Japanese, English, French, Spanish spoken. Medical Office, No. 35 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama (opposite Center Hotel). Tel. 2-2060.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m. Closed on Sundays and holidays during August. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

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Bravery And Respect Stamp Ideal Warrior

Loyalty, Courage and Right Conduct Essential for True Bushi

SELF-CONTROL IS BASIS

His Virtues, Like Kani Saizo, Distinguishable Even in Peace-Time

For Bushido the three qualities of Loyalty, Right Conduct and Bravery are essential. We speak of the loyal warrior, the righteous warrior and the valiant warrior and it is he who is endowed with all these three virtues who is a warrior of the highest class. But among the myriads of samurai it is rare to find one of this kind.

Now the loyal warrior and the righteous warrior may not be difficult to be distinguished by their ordinary, everyday conduct but it may be doubted whether in times of peace and quiet it will be so easy to single out the brave one.

This, however, is not so, for bravery does not show itself first when a man puts on armor and takes a spear and halberd in hand and goes out to battle.

You can see whether he has it or not when he is sitting on the mats leading his ordinary life. For he who is born brave will be loyal and filial to his lord and parents, and whenever he has any leisure he will use it for study, neither will he be negligent in practising the military arts. He will be strictly on his guard against indolence and will be very careful how he spends every sen.

If you think this shows detestable stinginess you will be mistaken since he spends freely where it is necessary. He does not do anything that is contrary to the ordinances of his lord or that is disliked by his parents however much he may wish. And so, ever obedient to his lord and his parents he preserves his life in the hope some day of doing a deed of outstanding merit, moderating his appetite for eating and drinking and avoiding over-indulgence in sex, which is the greatest delusion of mankind, so that he may preserve his body in health and strength. For in these as in all other things it is rigid self-control that is the beginning of valor.

He Who Is Not Brave

But he who is not brave, on the other hand, will appear to be only superficially loyal and filial to his lord and parents and without any sincere intention of remaining so. Indifferent to his lord's rules and his parents' dislikes, he is given to wanton strolling where he should not be, doing what ought not to be done, and in everything putting his own inclination first. He loves to sleep both in the morning and afternoon and particularly dislikes having to study.

As for the military arts he knows all about them but disdains to practise them, merely boasting about his skill at what he cannot do and full of enthusiasm about some useless folly. He spends any amount of money on luxurious feasting, and throws away his allowance and mortgages his salary without the least foresight. But where he ought to spend he is stingy and will not even bother to repair the chipped lacquer and broken cordage of the old armor he inherits from his father. Much less will be buy any new suits or any horse furniture to make up for losses.

His health is too poor for him to serve his lord properly, and he has no consideration for the trouble and anxiety this causes his parents. He eats and drinks too much and is excessive in sex matters, and this using up, and as it were, filing away of his physical powers and longevity is due to nothing but a weak and untutored mind incapable of self-control, and so we shall not be far wrong in diagnosing it as the source of cowardice in a samurai. And so can the valiant be distinguished from the pusillanimous, even while sitting on the mats at home.

Respect

The two Ways of Loyalty and Filial Piety are not limited to the samurai. They are equally incumbent on the Farmer, Artisan and Merchant classes. But among these classes, for example, a child or servant while sitting with his parent or master, may have his legs crossed or his hands anyhow, or he may speak to them standing while they are sitting, or may do various other unceremonious and impolite things, and it does not matter. If he is really sincere in his filial feelings and truly cherishes his master or parent, that is all that is expected in the case of these three classes.

But in Bushido, however loyal and filial a man may be in his heart, if he is lacking in the correct etiquette and manners by which respect is shown to lord or parent, he cannot be regarded as living in proper conformity with it. Any negligence of this kind not only toward his lord but also toward his parents is no conduct for anyone who sets up to be a samurai. And even when out of their sight and in private, there must be no relaxation and no light and shade in the loyal and filial duty of a warrior. Wherever he may be lying down or sleeping, his feet must never for an instant be pointing in the direction of his lords presence. If he sets up a straw bale for archery practice anywhere the arrows must never fall toward the place where his lord is.

Similarly when he puts down his spear or halberd, their points must never be in that direction either. And should he hear any talk about his lord or should anything about him escape his own lips, if he is lying down he must spring up, and if he is sitting at ease he must straighten himself up, for that is the Way of the Samurai.

Lack of Consideration

Other things that show a stupid lack of consideration are pointing the elbow toward where you know the lord is, talking about him while sprawling on the mats, throwing aside or tearing a letter by one's parents or using part of it to clean a pipe or light.

People of such mentality are quite likely, when they meet outsiders, to speak ill of their lord's affairs. And if anyone, even a complete outsider, comes and talks adroitly to them they will be quite pleased and unhesitatingly pour out a lot of scandal about their parnts or elder brothers and speak ill of them and revile them.

No doubt they will meet with punishment from their lord or with some other misfortune sometimes or other and their end will not be one befitting a warrior, but even if they continue to live, it will be a worthless existence, certainly not a normal one of peace and prosperity.

In former days in the Keicho era there lived a valiant warrior named Kani Saizo, a Commander of Infantry under Fukushima Saemon-taiyu Masanori, who kept watch and ward day and night by the iron gate of the castle of Hiroshima in Aki. As he was an old man he would drop off to sleep in the intervals of duty, and it happened that a page of Masanori came to him and brought a young hawk with a message that it was a present from his master.

Saizo at once sprang up, put on the hakama that he had taken off and laid aside, turned toward the Honmaru and received it, saying that he would immediately call there to return thanks. Then he went on "As for you, if you were my son I should call you a silly fool, for if you bring a message from your lord it is your business to say so at the beginning, so that I could be prepared for it, and not to give it to me when I am having a nap like this without any warning. It is a good thing you are not my son, and as you are only a page I suppose you know no better and I must excuse you."

The boy hurried away in dismay at this scolding and told his youthful comrades all about it, so that after a while it came to the ears of Masanori himself. So he called the page and questioned him about it, and when he confirmed the story his master said, "Saizo was quite right in being angry at such clumsiness. I wish all samurai of Aki and Bizen had his spirit, for then there would be nothing they could not do."

Daidoji Yuzan, (1639-1730)
K.B.S. 2600 Anniversary Essay Series

Valor of Byakkotai Found Noted Admirer In Premier Mussolini

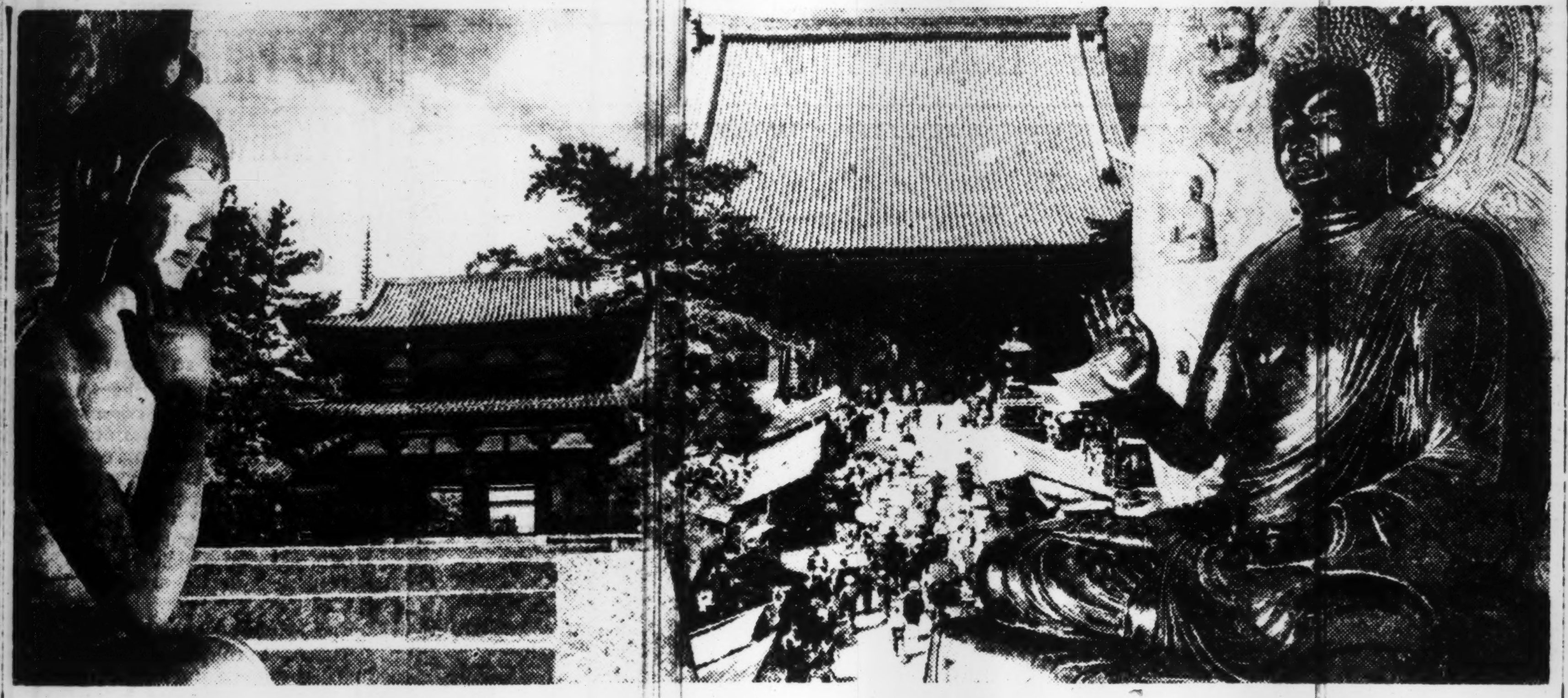
Courage is a virtue that has no geographical frontiers, and men of courage themselves are the first to recognize valor in others. The many deeds of valor that fill the pages of Japanese history find admirers in different parts of the world. On a hill in Fukushima Prefecture stands a granite column which was sent all the way from Italy by Premier Mussolini, as a mark of his admiration of, and a tribute to, the courage of the Byakkotai.

The Byakkotai was a band of gallant youths from the Aizu clan of Iwashiro who took part in the defense of the castle during the civil warfare of the Meiji Restoration. When from the summit of Mount Iimori they saw a fire near the castle, they thought that the castle itself had been captured, and believing that they faced defeat, they died bravely by their own hands.

Impermanence

YAKAMOCHI
April 20th, A.D. 750

Since that far day when Heaven
and Earth were new,
Plain to mankind hath been the
certainty
That this our world is all impermanence.
Gaze on the heavens, and mark
the gleaming moon,
That ever waxes, evermore to
wane.
The steep hillsides, tree-clad,
flow'r-wreathed in Spring,
Are fair with blossom; but the
Autumn comes,
The cold dew falls, and hoarfrosts' searing touch
Sets the hillside aflame with
ruddy leaves—
The red leaf falls, and leaves the
branches bare!
So with mankind. Too soon the
youthful cheek
Loses its freshness, and the
jetty hair
Changes its shining darkness
into grey.
The smiling morn turns to the
tearful eve,
As the wind blows, unseen of
mortal eye.
As the tide flows, nor for an instant stays;
So all things pass, and all are
mutable,
And I—I weep, and cannot stay
my tears!



Buddhism and the Japanese Spirit

In the 6th Century, when Buddhism came to Japan, it found that the country had already an established and an established national spirit. The former was Shintoism and the latter the Japanese Spirit. Yet today Buddhism is a household religion in all parts of the Japanese Empire. Why did Buddhism spread in Japan, and what is its subtle difference from the Buddhism of other countries, its connection with the Japanese Spirit, that makes it distinguishable as "Japanese Buddhism?"

The Japanese spirit is the fundamental spirit that every Japanese has and must have. This word has come to be of wide use recently, for it has become necessary to study again the thoughts and spirit brought down to us by our forefathers and see that such dangerous imported thoughts as individualism and communism do not fit in our national polity.

In other words, we are not trying to build a new Japanese spirit but are trying to realize and grasp securely that which has been existing from yore.

Shintoism, of course, holds an important place in Japanese spirit, but these two are separate things. The Japanese spirit may be thought to be the fundamental principle guiding our nation in its progress and development.

It is needless to say that the thoughts peculiar to the Japanese forms the essential element of this spirit. However, this does not mean that this spirit is anti-foreign. It is its function likewise to digest foreign thoughts and articles and make them into Japanese. Our own history tells us how foreign culture was brought in, and using these as nutriment, special progress and development were made.

In the ancient times naturalized citizens were greatly welcomed. These citizens, who were mostly Chinese and Koreans, had much to do in developing our culture. For example, the people of the Rakuro region in the Chosen Peninsula, swarmed into our country at the time of Suiko Tenno and gave much to our country as national subjects.

Although these people were grouped into such places as Yamato, Kawachi, and Yamashiro, not a single riot arose.

From Chinese Records

That the Japanese spirit is not an obstinate and bigoted one hostile to all foreign culture can be seen from the fact that there are some foreign style ones even among the shrines which have been founded upon a religion peculiar to the Japanese people.

The nations having any relationship with Japan in the remote past were limited to the Koreans and the Chinese. As our country is surrounded by waters, coastal navigation and boat fishery must have been done to some scale. These boats must sometimes have been swept toward Chosen and China by the wind and current. Or, some merchant ships might even have traveled between Japan and the continent with commercial designs. However, no record remains to give us accurate information on these early contacts.

There are some Chinese records remaining, from which we can get an idea of the ancient Chinese people's conception of our nation.

It is stated in one of them that Japan is a country where mountains lie in long ranges and where the people are grouped together in a large number of villages. The Chinese, moreover, seem to have thought of the Japanese as peace loving and very happy people.

It is also recorded that at the time of the First Emperor of the Chin Dynasty, Hsufu set sail on the Eastern Sea in search of the enchanted land of eternal youth and came to Japan.

Whether this be true or not, such legend could not have been entirely groundless. Traces also remain that Japan was called the Land of Refinement in the Eastern Sea. The nobility and the superbness of Japanese spirit must have been known among them to make the proud Chinese give such a name to our country. The same reason holds for the coming of the Koreans in Rakuro to Japan.

Korean Influence

Although large masses of Koreans swarmed into our country, our country did not end as their colonial land. They gradually intermixed with the people of Japan, and were beyond the administrative power of their former country.

As these people were skilled in the arts of casting and metal carving and others such as weaving, pottery, and sake-brewing they have much toward the progress of our national culture.

There were also some learned ones among them, from whom the Japanese learned the Chinese language, the Chinese classics, and history, and came to know the true relations of sovereign and subjects, so much stressed in Confucianism. This idea as stressed in Confucianism undoubtedly helped greatly in enriching the comparatively simple thoughts of the Japanese people.

In the era of Ojin Tenno the scholar Ajiki came from Kudara and taught the Chinese classics to Prince Uji-no-Wakiiratsuko. Then again, Wani came with the Confucian classics and taught them to the Prince. It can be seen then that Emperor Nintoku had offered the throne prior to his enthronement to Prince Uji-no-Wakiiratsuko because he had valued the teachings on the sovereign and subject relationship stressed in Confucianism.

According to the survey made in the reign of Emperor Yuryaku, the naturalized Koreans at that time numbered as much as 16,070. It may be surmised then that there were at least fifty scholars like Ajiki and Wani. Whatever be the case, Confucianism was taken into the country immediately upon its introduction with no trouble whatsoever.

Introduction of Buddhism

Buddhism was brought into Japan in the reign of Emperor Kimmei in 538 A.D. from Kudara whose ruler designed to strengthen the tie between the two countries through it.

Whether Buddhism should be accepted or rejected was a matter of great concern at that time and the opinion of the whole Court was divided into two. One propounded that as other countries had accepted it as faith Japan should do the same. The other stated that the national deities would be angered should they worship such a barbaric god as the Buddhist image. The former opinion was held by Soga-no-Iname, who was related to the Imperial Family, and the latter by Mononobe-no-Okoshi and Nakatomi-no-Kamako.

As Soga-no-Iname, who was well informed in foreign matters, had some knowledge of Buddhism, he knew that Buddhism would not conflict with the Japanese spirit, nor would it arouse the anger of the deities.

Mononobe-no-Okoshi, on the other hand, had come to hold the anti-foreign opinion merely from his simple soldier's spirit, and Nakatomi-no-Kamako, who was in charge of the Shinto rites naturally sided with him. Moreover, it is also true that Soga-uji and Mononobe-uji, who were always vying with each other for power, were striving for mastery in this matter.

The Emperor then graciously gave a Buddha image and sutra scroll to Soga-no-Iname and had him worship these for experiment. Greatly rejoiced, the latter built a temple at his home in Owarida and enshrined the image there.

It was in this reign of Kimmei Tenno that the Japanese people first came in contact with Buddhism. It may be surmised that there were some Buddhists among the naturalized citizens from Continental China and the Chosen Peninsula, but it is doubtful whether Buddhism had already spread into every part of the two countries at that time. Moreover, as those who came to Japan were largely from the remote districts, they most likely had little or no contact with Buddhism.

Reaction to Buddhism

With the same reason, the arts and sciences brought by them must have been inferior to those of the cities.

What was then the reaction of the Japanese masses to the introduction of Buddhism? They had never yet known of worshipping before an image, nor had they ever burned incense or lighted sacred taper lights. It seems that seven priests came to Japan to teach the people in the proceedings of the Buddhist ceremonies, but it is doubtful that the people had any favorable reaction toward these strangely attired priests in robes and with shaven heads.

In the sixth year of Emperor Bintatsu's reign, Kudara presented Japan with priests, nuns, and craftsmen for making Buddhist images and temples. Two years later Buddhist images were again presented by Shiragi, and the worshipping of these images, which till then was limited to the Soga family alone was spread to a certain extent. It was the naturalized citizens themselves, who at this time took the initiative to side with the Soga family.

In February of the 14th year of the reign of Emperor Bintatsu, Soga-no-Umako founded a tower on the north of Ono-oka and held a Buddhist mass, which was participated by many others beside the Soga family, and thus Buddhism which was limited to that family alone had broken its boundary. The tower founded by him was the first structure to be built in the hands of the craftsmen that had come eight years ago and hence it was the first to show traces of continental architecture.

Nunhood

In the 13th year of the same reign, Shima, the daughter of Shiba Tachito, the noted Buddhist naturalized citizen, entered nunhood, calling herself Zenshin-ni. Her disciples, Zenzo-ni and Eizen-ni likewise followed her step, all three being naturalized citizens. As Zenshin-ni was 11 years of age at that time, the other two could not have been more than ten. These were the first to enter nunhood in Japan.

This custom of making young girls enter nunhood must have been taken from the established custom of making unmarried girls serve in the Shinto rites. From this fact, we can see that the Buddhist rites were designed to follow the ancient Japanese customs.

In the following year the temple on the north of Ono-oka was built, and from about that time, an epidemic raged through the land, at which Mononobe-no-Moriya and Nakatomi-no-Katsuumi took the opportunity and reported to the Emperor that the epidemic was caused from the propagation of Buddhism. Whereupon an Imperial Edict was issued prohibiting Buddhism.

Emperor Yomei, who succeeded Emperor Bintatsu, was the Prince of Emperor Kimmei and Kitashihime, who came from the Soga family. It is written in the "Chronicles of Japan" that he believed in the Buddhist teachings and held high respect for Shintoism. The Great Prince Shotoku, who had given so much toward the spreading of Buddhism, was the Emperor's Prince.

Upon His proclamation that the subjects would be healed of their sicknesses by converting themselves into Buddhists, Mononobe-uji and Soga-uji again opposed each other and the feud finally led to the destruction of Mononobe-uji by Soga-uji assisted by the various princes.

Recognition

The leader of the anti-Buddhist party fell thus and Buddhism was now free to propagate in peace.

The fall of Mononobe-uji took place some fifty years after the introduction of Buddhism, and it was at this time that this religion was fully recognized for the first time.

There must have been a reason for the people's rejecting Buddhism as a barbaric religion despite the fact that they had accepted some foreign elements in the Shinto rites. The reason lies in the fact that in Buddism, bronze, stone, and wooden Buddha images are enshrined, incense is burned and flowers and lights are offered at the Buddhist services.

In short it was thought that Buddha images could not be treated together with the Shinto rites. When the introduction of Buddhism is studied special consideration should be given to the above point.

When the quarrel of the two families is studied subjectively, the first question that comes to our mind is to what extent each knew Buddhism. What was the basis of Soga-uji's contention that this new religion accords with the fundamental polity of our nation? Or again, did Mononobe-uji think that Buddhism would conflict with our national polity from the simple reason that God and Buddha could not coexist with each other or was there a firmer basis for his contention?

Undoubtedly neither Soga-uji nor Mononobe-uji was too well informed on the history, the doctrine, or the rituals of Buddhism. The limited knowledge of the masses concerning these, of course, need not be mentioned.

As Prince Shotoku was the first to study deeply into these matters, it would be wisest to investigate into the matter by studying the achievements of the Prince.

Prince Shotoku

Prince Shotoku was the second Prince of Emperor Yomei. Having been the wisest among the Princes, he was especially trusted by Suiko Tenno and acted as the Prince Regent. Being the sister of Yomei Tenno, Suiko Tenno was well versed in the Buddhist doctrines, and soon after Her enthronement, the Empress issued an edict to the Prince and the Prime Minister to propagate the teachings of Buddha.

According to the "Chronicles of Japan," the high officials competed with one another to found temples. The most notable among the works of Prince Shotoku in spreading Buddhism was his lecture on the three sutras and his annotations on them.

He had studied the essence of Buddhism and not only its surface. He, moreover, had made these studies of Buddhism and Confucianism in the midst of his busy political life. We can only marvel at his great wisdom and diligence.

The Constitution of Seventeen Articles, the origin of our laws, was made by the Prince in the 12th year, and in the year before, the twelve official ranks were established to abolish the evils of the clan system.

The Constitution of Seventeen Articles is not merely a set of laws, but through it the way of the subjects of the Throne was clarified. Although Confucianism and Buddhism were taken in to some extent they were so selected that they would accord with the Japanese spirit and Shintoism.

The 17 Articles

Following are the essential points of the Constitution:

1. Harmony is to be valued, and the avoidance of wanton opposition honored.

2. Revere sincerely the Three Treasures—Buddha, the Law, and the Priesthood—for these are the final refuges of the Four Generated Beings and the supreme objects of faith in all countries.

3. When you receive the Imperial commands fail not to obey scrupulously. The lord is Heaven; the vassal, Earth. Heaven overspreads, Earth upbears.

4. Ministers and functionaries shall make decorous behavior their guiding principle, for decorous behavior is the main factor in governing the people.

5. Refraining from gluttony and abandoning covetous desires, deal impartially with the suits brought before you.

6. Chastise that which is evil and encourage that which is good. This was the excellent rule of antiquity. Conceal not, therefore, the good qualities of others, and fail not to correct that which is wrong when you see it.

7. Let every man have his own charge, and let not the spheres of duty be confused. When wise men are entrusted with office, the sound of praise arises. If unprincipled men hold office, disasters and tumults are multiplied.

8. Let the ministers and functionaries attend the court early in the morning, and retire late.

9. Good faith is the foundation of right. In everything let there be good faith, for in it there surely consists the good and the bad, success and failure. If the lord and the vassals observe good faith one with another, what is there which cannot be accomplished?

10. Let us cease from wrath and refrain from angry looks. Nor let us be resentful when others differ from us. For all men have hearts and each heart has its own leanings. Their right is our wrong, and our right is their wrong.

11. Give clear appreciation to merit and demerit, and deal out to each its sure reward or punishment.

12. Let not the provincial authorities or the kuni no miyatsuko levy exactions on the people. In a country there are not two lords; the people have no two masters. The sovereign is the master of the people of the whole country.

13. Let all persons entrusted with office attend equally to their functions.

14. Ministers and functionaries be not envious. If we envy others, they in turn will envy us. The evils of envy know no limit.

15. To turn away from that which is private and to set one's face toward that which is public—this is the path of a minister.

16. Let the employment of the people in forced labor be at seasonable times. This is an ancient and excellent rule. Let them be employed in the winter months when they have leisure.

17. Decisions on important matters should not be rendered by one person alone; they should be discussed by many.

Conclusion

It is true that the wordings of the constitution have largely being taken from the Chinese classics, but it is equally true that they are imbued with the spirit unique and peculiar to our nation.

The annihilation of the home and the abstinence of all wants as taught in Buddhism are often misunderstood as being teachings of pessimism. To those with such narrow conception of Buddhism, only the second article of the above Constitution might be concerned with Buddhism, and the other sixteen completely unrelated.

The moral teachings in Buddhism are not such dry and lifeless ones. They are never super-human ones. The teachings in Buddhism are fundamentally the same as those stressed in the Constitution of Shotokutaishi.

(By Courtesy of the Cultural Section of the Kyoto Education Dept.)

Standard of Hero Set by Adm. Togo In New York City

In the year 1911, when the late Fleet Admiral Togo, whose name speaks for itself, was in New York, Mayor Gaynor of the city visited him and gave the following account to the New York Evening Post of August 4: "The first thing that impressed me on visiting Admiral Togo was his modesty, accompanied by simplicity in all things. A real hero does not generally behave proudly. In most cases, he does not show any attitude that astonishes others. The Admiral seems to belong to this category. I hope our young men will pay special attention to this point. In other words, I trust that through our honorable guest they will learn how to judge a hero."

The young Americans of that time, who are now no longer young, are presumably overwhelmed with regret that they did not "pay special attention to this point."

Cool Yukata Is Joy Of Japanese Summer

Variety of Pattern and Durability Distinguished This Unique Garment

NEW DESIGNS EVERY YEAR

Process of Dyeing Dates Back Several Hundreds of Years

To don the airy Yukata after a plunge in a Japanese bath filled to overflowing with water of a temperature almost good for coddling an egg is a joy of Summer in Japan that once it is tried will never be forgotten.

The Yukata is strictly a Kimono for informal occasions only, but it is practically everybody's dress for the summer evening, for men, women and children, although an observer will at once notice that there are distinctly different trends in patterns to accord with the sex and age of the wearer.

The origin of the Yukata is traced to the bathrobe, and being such, the material is invariably cotton, woven of rather coarse yarn. The pattern is always executed in monochrome, mostly dyed bright indigo or sky-blue, which is indisputably the color for summer wear for the feeling of coolness it carries.

Because of the material and the care taken in the dyeing, the Yukata wears wonderfully well, and a garment will last several seasons if called upon to stand such prolonged service. Nevertheless, it is the custom among the Japanese to buy two or three Yukata, if not more, for each season, just for the sake of new patterns and the freshness of the brand new garment that is specially welcome in the hot season.

Year after year, the dyers introduce new patterns, and in the department stores and drapery stores we see displays of the seasons patterns and a visit to the show is as interesting as a visit to an art gallery. The range of prices is due mostly to the pattern and workmanship. It is no wonder that foreigners with an eye for art found a way of using the cloth for table centers, curtains and sundry household draperies.

How Yukata Is Dyed

Good Yukata is a combination of faultless design and dyer's art. The pattern must stand out sharp and crisp on the ground, and the pattern on the reverse side coincide with that on the right side to pinpoint fineness. On the other hand, the taste of Japanese people will not tolerate that stiff and flat mechanical sharpness of machine printing, and the Yukata is still being dyed by the old-fashioned stencil process that was developed hundreds of years ago.

The cotton fabric, thirteen inches wide, is boiled out and "adjusted," taking out the pulls to obtain a perfectly flat and square surface. The cloth thus carefully prepared is unrolled on the stencilling table. The stencil, cut from Japanese paper, is stretched on a frame, and the "reserve" or a paste which will resist the dye reaching the fabric is laid on the cloth, and when one side is laid along the pattern from end to end the cloth is reversed and the same process is repeated on the other side.

Cooking the "reserve" is rather a "messy" job, and expert knowledge and considerable experience are required to turn out a paste that will produce the best results in the dyeing.

In dyeing the cloth, the dye liquor in the bath is replenished constantly from a can with a fine rose. The dyer has no idle moment as he has to control the concentration of the dye liquor for even dyeing. The dyed pieces have the reserve removed and washed out and stretched in the open to dry. Although the drying chamber is widely used in the textile industry, the high grade Yukata is always dried in the open in order to enhance the hand-made quality.

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly, Vol XII, No. 15 dated August 13, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. The weekly is featured by a 4-page supplement entitled "Two Brave Army Units Are Awarded Citations," which contains the announcement made by the Ministry of War on August 7 about the Matsui and Mudaguchi Units, two daring Units of the Imperial Japanese Army, which distinguished themselves in the Malay campaign. Feature articles: Japan's Popular and Dynamic Wartime Premier, Japan's Mighty Navy Triumphs Once Again, Enemy's Hopes Sink, Vivid Account Related of Attack on Sydney, More Army Victories, Enemy Prisoners or War Praise Japan's Kindness, Significance of Aleutians Explained by Navy Expert, Gloomy Atmosphere Reigns Among Evacuees Who Sail, People Are Most Eager to Serve Their Country, and Mounting Obstacles Face United States Government.

Tourist & Travel News, Vol. 30, No. 8, August, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Toa Ryoko-sha, Tokyo. With illustrations. Feature articles: The City of Hells, What Makes the Imperial Navy So Strong?, National Museum in Hsinking, My Fuji Climb, A Thai Student Looks at Nippon, and In the Land of Morning Calm.

SHIPBUILDERS READY TO UNDERTAKE WORK

Government Places Orders for Standard-Type Vessels to Be Completed in November

NOT MERE PAPER PLAN

Industrial Equipment Corporation to Extend Field of Operations to South

In accordance with the bill that passed the last session of the Imperial Diet for a planned shipbuilding program with the Industrial Equipment Corporation forming the pivotal center, shipbuilders and their employes are now united for the enforcement of the first-stage shipbuilding program, which was approved on August 1, for the construction of wartime standard-type vessels, reports the Nichi Nichi.

As a matter of fact, continues the report, the Government has placed orders with various shipbuilders through the Industrial Equipment Corporation for wartime standard-type vessels to be completed by the end of November. Moreover, it is understood that this corporation has already begun to place orders for an additional fleet of which construction is to be started from December to next March inclusive.

In view of the remarkable progress of the shipbuilding program thus accelerated by the authorities, it will not be long before a large fleet of speedy and capacious vessels, characteristic of the wartime standard type, will sail over the vast stretch of waters in Greater East Asia.

Incidentally an official of the Marine Affairs Board expressed his views in the following vein:

"I am absolutely confident of a successful performance of the shipbuilding program. Contrary to a similar program introduced by the American Government, which is a mere combination of figures on paper, ours has been worked out on a concrete and feasible basis with perfect arrangements completed as regards the replenishment of materials and labor required. And thanks to the unified control of the Navy Minister over this line of industry in parallel with the naval building program, I am inclined to anticipate unlooked-for splendid results."

To Extend Operations

The paper goes on to say that the Industrial Equipment Corporation is prepared to extend its activities to various forms of productive equipment not only in Japan Proper but also in Chosen, Manchoukuo and China. The sum of expenditures defrayed by the corporation for equipment in these areas since last April has swollen to over ¥200,000,000. Moreover, the corporation is expected to spend an additional sum of approximately ¥700,000,000 by next March. The equipment called for by the corporation mostly comprise those urgently required in connection with the key industries of Japan, such as iron manufacturing, aluminum manufacturing and the production of soda, salt for industrial use, carbon black, synthetic rubber, potash salt, tungsten, etc.

The paper further discloses the fact that the Industrial Equipment Corporation contemplates a positive extension of its activities to the southern regions for the development of the natural resources and the rehabilitation of specified lines of industries in these regions. The corporation has already drafted a first-stage plan for its operations in the southern areas in the following lines of enterprise:

Installation of equipment for (1) tannin refining, (2) quinine refining, (3) pulp industry, (4) natural rubber industry, (5) sugar industry, (6) iron and steel industry and (7) mining development.

To Buy Idle Machinery

The paper adds that the Industrial Equipment Corporation is scheduled to buy up finished and half finished machinery and machine tools idlely held by factories and dealers with a view to making the best use of these idle stocks. It is from this viewpoint that Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry Etsusaburo Shiina circularized instructions on August 22 to the effect that similar machines and tools shall be purchased by the Industrial Equipment Corporation for half the current value in case of finished products and for 10 times or less of scrap value in case of half-finished products, and that parties interested are required to submit their applications to the authorities by October 15.

MEASURING INSTRUMENTS WILL BE SHIPPED SOUTH

In view of the complete removal of British and American influence from the Japanese-occupied areas in the South, Japan is in duty-bound to popularize in these areas the use of those measuring instruments which are based on Japanese standards in place of those formerly used by the natives which were for the most part imported from European and American sources, observes the Nippon Kogyo.

Wide awake to the need for coping with this situation, the parties interested in Osaka Prefecture, which forms the manufacturing center of measuring instruments in Japan, are now in touch with the Osaka office of the Japan Measuring Instruments Conference, for discussions of problems relative to the projected shipments of Japanese-made measuring instruments to the southern regions.

Ceramic Ware in the Making

From such humble beginnings as is seen here emerge some of the most beautiful works of ceramic art. The manipulations before baking or glazing make all the difference in the finished product.

Japanese Settlement In Manchou Studied

(Continued from Page 6)

and of establishing a powerful national defense state through the cooperative work in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, by distributing the farm population among these three countries. The Planning Board is presently carrying on an intensive study of the problem, based on the need of at least two or three square cho per capita.

He pointed out the prerequisite of re-adjusting the rural population before making plans to migrate a part of it to Manchoukuo. Up to this time it had been the basis of the colonial policy to permit the surplus farm population to make their choice of areas to which they were to be sent, but today when the foundation for a national defense state is being constructed careful consideration must be given to the migration of the farmers, and in carrying out this vital program of national policy there must be no apprehensions over insignificant sums of money or other minor problems.

40 Per Cent Basis Kept

So far, nothing has been said of the fact that in the 15 years remaining of the 20-year program to migrate 1,000,000 rural households to Manchoukuo there will be a natural increase in population. At present the rural population in Japan numbers roughly 5,000,000 families.

The present population of Japan Proper is about 70,000,000, and 40 per cent of this, which is the ratio of farmers to be maintained, would be 28,000,000. If, in accordance to the 20-year program, 1,000,000 rural families (averaging five members to a family) with 5,000,000 members, be sent to Manchoukuo, there would remain 23,000,000, or a little more than 4,000,000 rural households in Japan Proper, just as the Agriculture and Overseas Minister planned.

However, there is yet 15 more years before the program of migration to Manchoukuo is completed, and during that period the population in Japan can be expected to increase annually about 1,000,000, and on this basis the population will number about 85,000,000 15 years hence. Of this, 40 per cent, or 34,000,000, will be the agricultural population.

Therefore, even though 5,000,000 agricultural colonists are sent to Manchoukuo, there will still remain 29,000,000 farmers in Japan, and when this is compared to the present figures, there is an excess of 6,000,000, or 1,200,000 families, which will have to be added to the 4,000,000 families which have to be maintained in Japan Proper even after emigrating 1,000,000 to Manchoukuo.

This increase must be met by some new program, for their presence would make impossible the maintenance of the farming population on the standards set for them. The problem of what is to be done here has never appeared in the Diet, but since the number of farm households to be sent to Manchoukuo has been fixed, the natural conclusion is that the surplus will be sent to China, the third of the tripartite agricultural bloc.

Other Migration Points

Even though Mr. Ino has stated that consideration is being made at present to both Manchoukuo and China, in fact no concrete plan has been announced on this point, and furthermore, he explicity announced that the program involving Japan and Manchoukuo are of primary importance and that of China is quite subordinate. He added, however, that to a certain extent immigrants must be sent to China, and to this degree China is being considered as a field for the maintenance of part of the Japanese rural community. Central and southern China are already densely populated so must be eliminated from consideration, but there seems to be some possibility of migration into parts of north China and Mongolia.

But the place which has the most possibilities and promise is Hainan Island, and already, since last year, sugar growers from Taiwan have gone there and begun cultivation of sugar cane and rice. The Overseas Ministry, too, has suddenly undertaken a program and will send as this year's quota 100 men selected from various industries, and after next year will put into effect an aggressive project of immigration. This island is not a part of continental China, but having been a territorial section of it, it can be considered the "China" of Mr. Ino's "Japan, Manchoukuo and China" agricultural program.

According to the 1942 supplementary budget for the Overseas Ministry, the item for immigration to Hainan Island was included with those for colonists to the southern Pacific regions and for other colonial enterprises. Mr. Ino announced that the increase of ¥480,000 in the budget for the encouragement and aiding of colonists and colonial activities in the southern regions would be used for the expansion of training facilities for men who must play an active part in those areas and for the experimental colonists in Hainan Island.

The men who have been declared necessary to lead the activities in the south seem to have been selected by the Overseas Ministry, in the main as men to direct the agricultural development there, but those who have been sent to Hainan Island are only experimental colonists and not true settlers.

Budget for Colonization

The main budget for the Overseas Ministry provides ¥820,000 for the southern regions, but even this sum is not very encouraging. However, Mr. Ino said, in reviewing the circumstances of drawing up the budget, that only those expenses as were seen as absolutely necessary were appropriated, and that only as a change in the conditions requires it would further appropriations be sought. He recognized the growing importance of these areas as an essential part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and pointed out their dependency upon the course of current affairs. He affirmed that an effective policy must be taken in regards to them.

The essence of this policy is that ¥532,000 will be applied to the training and experimentation in agriculture, forestry, mining and other enterprises, to aid in establishing enterprises by Japanese now living in the southern regions and to send students to study industries in those areas and train in colonial enterprise, while ¥178,000 will be spent to train leaders to be sent there.

Although immigrants have been sent to China to the extent that they have gone to Hainan Island and although experiments are underway for enterprises in the southern regions, the present situation as regards immigration is wholly passive. Not only that but the Agriculture and Overseas Minister declared that following the glorious victories gained in the War of Greater East Asia, the problems relating to the southern regions have taken on growing importance, but that at this time it is the Government's primary consideration to establish a definite program for future immigration to Manchoukuo, for to send immigrants to the north and to the south at random and without control would indeed clash with the ideals of establishing an effective national defense state.

The Cabinet has reaffirmed its decision regarding Manchoukuo and has made it even more definite, but it has left for the future the problem of caring for the natural increase in population.

But whatever regions may be considered for the absorbing of this increase, the inevitable expansion in the program of migration and colonization will involve a great increase in the form of huge expenditures, so that even from now there is a growing need for the setting up of a program to meet the problems of migration, finance and population.

(End)

STOCK MARKET SEES ALL-ROUND UPSWING

Influx of Encouraging Foreign News Causes Sharp Gains By Numerous Wares

Reflecting the upward tendency during last week coupled with the successive influx of encouraging news from India and the Eastern front in Europe, the Tokyo Stock Exchange has taken on the proportion of an all-round upward swing on Monday.

As a matter of fact, the long-term section was unusually active, and numerous wares scored sharp gains as if to endorse the steady expansion of Industrial Japan. For instance, Japan Piston registered a remarkable jump of ¥3.60 at one bound and Niigata Iron Works ¥1.50 and its new ¥2.90. Following suit of these gains, Dai-Nippon Electric Power bounced up ¥2.20, Mitsubishi Machinery ¥2.60, Tokyo Wire Rope ¥1.90, Furukawa Electric Industrial ¥1.40, Daido Steel ¥1.50, its new ¥1.30, Komatsu Iron Works ¥1.20, its new ¥1.50, Japan Carbon ¥1.30, Tokai Steamship ¥1.30, Uraga Shipbilding and Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥1.40 each, Ikegai Iron Works ¥1.20, Showa Electric Industrial ¥1.20, its new ¥1.40, Japan Electro-Chemical ¥1.30, and Toa Tobacco ¥1.10.

Contrary to the unusual activity in the long-term section, all was quiet in the short-term section.

The spot market was as rosy as the long-term section, with a large number of wares stepping up one after another. Sumitomo Chemical Industrial went forward ¥1.60, Mitaka Airplane Manufacturing, Kokusan Electric Machinery, and Special Light Metal Alloying ¥1.50 each, Taiwan Development and South Seas Development ¥1.50 each, Mitsubishi Concern, old and new, Mitsubishi Steel and Japan Optical Industrial advancing around ¥1.50 each.

Monday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.10, N.Y.K. ¥111.80, its new ¥94.70, Kanebo Spinning ¥155.40, its new ¥103.30, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥90.60, Osaka Exchange, new ¥73.40, S. M. R. ¥74.40, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥86.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Sept	Oct
Fuji Spinning (20)	72.6	2	73.2	74.0
Do. new (25)	43.9	4	43.9	44.3
Kanebo Spinning (50)	155.4			156.9
Do. new (25)	103.2	1	104.0	105.0
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	90.9	2		91.3

Second Section

	Clos.		Sept	Oct
N Y K (50)	110.9	1	111.2	111.9
Do. new (37½)	94.6	2	95.4	96.3
O S K (50)	98.5	1	99.0	99.9
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	84.[illegible]			85.5
Uraga Dock (50)	88.9	1.0	89.8	90.4

Third Section

	Clos.		Sept	Oct
Ikegai Automobile Ind	65.7	.8	66.2	66.7
Toyo Ball-Bearing			91.3	91.7
Japan Nickel	44.3	.4	44.7	44.7
Japan Automobile Ind	73.3	4		74.7
Oriental Development	66.5	7		67.2

afternoon session were:

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.55	107.55	107.55	107.55
Second 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
First 4%	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock. new	134.6	134.8	134.6	134.4
N. Y. K. old	111.5	111.8	111.5	111.8
Do. new	94.4	94.8	94.4	94.7
Kanebo Spinning	152.2	155.2	155.2	155.4
Do. new	103.1	103.5	103.1	103.3
Teikoku Rayon. n.	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.6
Osaka Stock. new	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4
Japan Steel Tube	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.5
Japan Oil	78.7	78.8	78.6	78.6
S M Railway	74.3	74.4	74.4	74.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.9	86.0	86.0	86.0
Hitachi Works	77.8	77.8	77.7	78.8
Japan Mining	58.6	—		58.6
Manchuria Ind	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1

WORK ON POWER PROJECT IS TO BE PRECIPITATED

The Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company, in accordance with the policy of the Government as recently decided upon at a Cabinet meeting, is expected to precipitate development of the hydro-electric power of Totsu River of Yamato Province, which in other words means that the Company will stick to its established policy of attaching greater importance to hydro-electricity than to coal-generated electricity, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The development of hydro-electric power by means of the Totsu River of Yamato Province was once started by the Government Railways and the Ujigawa Tramway Service Company, which were expected to finish the construction of three big power plants in the lower reaches of the river, including the Government Railways Power Plant near the estuary of the river. The execution of the plan, however, has been retarded for various reasons.

If the hydro-electric power of the Totsu River were to be completely developed, the industrial development of Kansai would be infinitely facilitated. Therefore, all parties concerned are looking forward to the commencement of activities by the Nippon Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company in connection with the utilization of hydro-electric power by harnessing Totsu River.

Navy Adviser Says Japan's Money Policy In Southern Regions Working Smoothly

Japan's military notes are enjoying the absolute confidence of all natives of the southern regions who are anxious to do their very best for the economic construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in close cooperation with the Japanese authorities in charge of all political and economic affairs in those regions, says Aiichiro Fujiyama, civilian adviser to the Imperial Navy who has just returned here from a trip of inspection to Surabaya, Java, Bali, Borneo, Celebes and the Philippines. The following is the gist of his report filed with certain quarters in Tokyo.

"Japan must come out victorious in the present war which is now at its height. We shall be unable to beat our enemy unless we exercise constant and extraordinary efforts. These are what I have observed in my present trip of inspection," says Mr. Fujiyama.

"The economic construction of the southern regions now under Japan's occupation is proceeding at a high speed," he continues. "It is remarkable that our military and other competent authorities in the southern regions are effecting the economic construction of those regions at an incredibly high speed. By dint of superhuman efforts, they are overcoming all the innumerable difficulties in their way. Roads, bridges, harbor works, etc., which were damaged or destroyed by in course of the hostilities are being quickly repaired. The development of mineral wealth, restoration of factories demolished by the retreating enemy troops, etc. are going on very satisfactorily. The hostile vessels sunk in and around various ports in those regions due to aerial attacks by the Imperial Air Forces are being refloated one after another, contributing a good deal for the construction of a powerful mercantile marine by our country.

Currency Policy Satisfactory

"Thanks to her experience in the China incident, Japan is realizing highly satisfactory results in her currency policy throughout the southern regions. Japan's military notes are enjoying the hearty support of all native people of those regions who are working in close cooperation with the competent Japanese authorities for the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. There were no signs of inflation in any of the regions which I visited during my recent trip to the south. On the contrary, the economic circles there are now following a course leading to deflation. This, however, does not mean that we may slacken our effort to prevent a possible visit of inflation. In this connection, I am glad to say that there is ample time for Japan to take effective measures for the prevention of vicious inflation in those regions.

"I observed that the inhabitants in those regions were anxious to have a larger supply of military notes of small denominations. In this connection, however, I deem a careful study necessary regarding the quality of paper for use in making military notes in consideration of the substantial demand for such notes as well as of their speed of circulation.

Careful Study Needed

"Prior to the establishment of Japan's financial policy in the southern regions, a careful study must be conducted of the financial policy, involving the policy of taxation, which was followed by Britain, the Netherlands and the United States in those regions, so that we may follow a policy perfectly consistent with Japan's political and financial position in those regions and for the welfare of the native people. The southern regions involve various countries or islands, such as Java, Celebes, Borneo, New Guinea, Sumatra, etc. which are in different stages of cultural and economic development.

"Therefore, in my opinion, our country had better follow different policies for political and financial administration in the southern regions to meet the different circumstances under which the various countries of the regions stand.

"In respect of foodstuffs, the southern regions are in a state of self-sufficiency, generally speaking. In consideration of the possible increase in the demand for rice in those regions, however, I deem it advisable to take some measures to augment the production of rice in Malaya and some other areas."

NORTH CHINA TO LAUNCH NEW CITIZENS' MOVEMENT

Seen as Means of Materially Aiding Japan and for Asia's Emancipation

CPS

PEIPING, August 24.—Acting in consonance with the program outlined by the National Government for the New Citizens' Movement as a means of so re-moulding both the spiritual and material phases of the national life of China as to assist Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, the North China Political Affairs Commission has mapped out a plan for a similar movement to be launched in North China, according to an official announcement by the Directorate-General of Interior.

The New Citizen's Movement will be based on the spirit of new citizenship and will have for its chief aim the emancipation of East Asia. The cardinal points in the program of the North China Political Affairs Commission are: (1) Loyalty to the nation, (2) Love of East Asia, (3) Respect for moral principles, (4) Practice of economy, (5) Sense of responsibility and (6) Observance of law and discipline.

Bill Clearings

August 24
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	173.796	99.085
Balance	44.645	26.984

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.4	.60
N.Y.K., new short-term	94.7	.30
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	103.3	+ .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.55	Same

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Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
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FUJIYAMA DISCUSSES ECONOMICS OF SOUTH

Commerce Chamber President Dwells Upon Observations Made During Recent Tour

The economic construction of the southern regions, revolving around the question of the disposal of the surplus of sugar and rubber, by far the most important industries of the south, was dwelt upon by Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who in the capacity of adviser to the Navy Ministry toured all the southern regions. The gist of his story, as reported by the Nichi Nichi, reads substantially as follows:

In pre-war days, the annual production of sugar in the Philippine Islands was about 900,000 tons, while that in Java was about 1,500,000 tons making a total of 2,400,000 tons. In consideration of the present demands for sugar in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the annual output of sugar in those regions must be properly reduced.

The cultivation of sugar-cane in those regions is now entrusted to the hands of a few Japanese sugar manufacturing companies, which are expected to lead the sugar industry there along the right path.

Cultivation of raw cotton is being encouraged in various districts in the south, such as the Philippine Islands, Celebes, etc. Some of the sugar fields in the Philippine Islands are being transformed into tobacco plantations with the hearty collaboration of the native people. The total area of cotton plantations in Celebes Island covers 4,500 Chobu at present. During next year, the area of cotton plantations in the island will be increased to 12,000 Chobu.

Supply of Provisions Good

The supply of rice in the Philippine Islands is not quite sufficient. In this connection, some measures must be taken in order to amplify its production on the Islands. The general situation relative to the supply of provisions on the Islands, however, is not so bad as it may appear to casual observers. The supplay of tapioca, fruit, chicken, etc. is plenty and this helps greatly to the dietary well-being of the native people.

The people of the southern regions are believed to stand far behind other civilized nations in respect of technical training. During his sojourn in those regions, Mr. Fujiyama observed to his satisfaction that some of the native workers at a dockyard were more skillful than Japanese workmen in the same field. Mr. Fujiyama learned through his observation that the Indonesian people could play an important role in the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Another matter which gave Mr. Fujiyama great satisfaction was the hearty collaboration between the native people and the Japanese authorities on the spot. Even the Chinese merchants were working in cooperation with the Japanese officials and people.

Mr. Fujiyama expressed his wishes that the Japanese people going to those regions must behave themselves as perfect gentlemen. Moreover, they must acquire beforehand some knowledge of the native language, so that all undesirable incidents due to sheer misunderstanding may be avoided.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1942

Buddhist Bonds With Thailand

Koen Otani, former Chief Abbot of the Higashi Honganji Temple, has announced that he will soon undertake an extended pilgrimage through Thailand. This intention of this great ex-abbot, one of the highest personages in the ecclesiastical world and one of the most honored and adored leaders among the Buddhists of Japan, is fraught with great significance for both Thailand and Japan.

Although already sixty-seven years of age and living the life of a recluse since his retirement from his post many years ago, the venerable priest explains that he feels that he has one more important task to perform in the service of his country and for the welfare of all the people of East Asia. This task, with which he became particularly impressed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia last December, is to cement closer understanding and friendship among the countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Buddhism, which is the common religion of most of these countries, is particularly suited to serve as the medium for this understanding and friendship, the ex-abbot believes.

Hence, as his share of promoting international friendship through the medium of Buddhism, the venerable religious leader will be leaving early next year for an extended pilgrimage through Thailand to spread the message of brotherhood and common ideals from the people of Japan to the people of Thailand. He will travel not as a representative of the Higashi Honganji Temple but merely as a private person—a simple pilgrim with no official connections. Through such means may the true heart of the Japanese people and the true heart of the Thai people be made most clearly known to each other. It has been forty-three years since former Chief Abbot Otani last visited Thailand, having gone at that time to accept from the then King of Siam a present of a sacred relic of Buddha. Great changes have taken place in both countries since that time, but one thing still remains unchanged. That is the undying friendship between the two countries which have so much in common, not the least of which is the identity in religion. The coming visit of the great religious leader is to be welcomed by both countries as further intensifying this already great and historic friendship.

That a personage of such eminence as former Chief Abbot Otani has come to regard his pilgrimage to Thailand as important enough to make of it the final great task of his life is an honor to both Japan and Thailand. The services of such a great personage is a valuable and appreciated one from the standpoint of Japan, while the choice of Thailand as the field for his services is a testimony to the importance of Thailand and the high respect and honor with which the Japanese people regard that country. This coming pilgrimage can be nothing other than a most welcome bond further linking the two countries which are bound by tradition and common interests to seek their destinies together.

Britain's Vanishing Independence

Churchill's recent visit to Moscow to curry the favor of the Soviet leader is not the only example of the dependence which the British Empire has come to have upon other Powers. Britain's greatest dependence is upon the United States which now holds an ever-growing mortgage on the former proud Empire on which the sun never used to set. Britain as an independent entity is no more, and as the war progresses she is more and more being taken over by the American empire which its leaders envisage as the successor to the now disappearing British Empire.

How the United States is gradually usurping the direction of affairs throughout the moribund British Empire can be seen in the way the Lease-Lend arrangement is being administered. It is proving to be a most ingenious device by which the Americans, by placing the British in an unredeemable debt to the United States, are gradually getting ready to foreclose on the mortgage. How the Americans in the back of their minds already consider the British Empire as being virtually theirs is revealed by various unconscious acts and statements which the humbled British are already too impotent to prevent.

For example, the United States early began sending her own officials into the British Empire to see to it that the Lease-Lend materials were being properly distributed. When such an American supervisor, Brigadier-General E. E. Adler, visited Cairo with his staff of technicians last December, he announced that America's lifeline now extended from Washington to Cairo. In other words, he simply inferred that the United States had taken over the life-line of the British Empire.

More outspoken are the American politicians when in their own country. For instance, Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, in a speech before the Free World Association at Washington on May 22, 1942, gloated that "this century is the American century." Even more explicit was the action of eight prominent American leaders, including such official figures as Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Owen Roberts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, who inserted a full-page advertisement in the New York Times calling on President Roosevelt to submit to Congress a program for the "Constitutional Union of the Democratic Nations." What this "Constitutional Union" was, proved to be nothing other than a scheme to form a great American Empire by incorporating with the United States such countries as Britain, Canada, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa which might be constrained to come under the American yoke.

American spokesmen are carrying the pretensions of American world hegemony to the heart of England itself. Albert H. Robbins, speaking before the Regent Advertising Club in London, declared: "The Americans are gradually coming to a clear realization that they must face and assume world responsibility after the war." The implications of this statement were not lost upon the British audience which listened in stony silence.

The most recent of the American schemes for the domination of the world was voiced by Major Fielding Elliot, American military commentator, who declared on August 16, 1942, that the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied nations should be set up at Washington with Roosevelt as its highest authority. "What is required is a definitely organized permanent council representing all the United Nations. . . . And this council should have its seat at Washington under the chairmanship of the President of the United States, who possesses the qualities of leadership and personal magnetism to qualify for the tremendous responsibility." In other words, what Major Elliot is saying is that mere Anglo-American collaboration is not enough, there must be a unified control under the authority of Washington.

The formerly proud Britons cannot be happy as they contemplate this usurpation on the part of their ambitious upstart American cousins. But whatever the secret resentment in their hearts, the Britons can say nothing for they have become helpless and are at the mercy of others. And no matter what the outcome of the war, the longer it continues, the greater will this British bondage become. For he who pays the piper naturally calls the tunes.

Beauty Pervades Universe

Beauty was the vital principle that pervaded the universe—sparkling in the light of the stars, in the glow of the flowers, in the motion of a passing cloud, o, the movements of the flowing water. The great World-soul permeated men and nature alike, and by contemplation of the world-life expanded before us: in the wonderful phenomena of existence, might be found the mirror in which the artistic mind could reflect itself. (From "The Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

August 25, 1941.

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

In spite of the broiling heat, the Japanese Army Air Force was carrying out bombing excursions in Hupeh Province along the Yangtze River. The Otsubo, Endo, Korematsu and Aoki units fiercely bombed and sank a 1,000-ton class steamer and several 600-ton class boats in the vicinity of Patung.

* * *

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, came out of the State Department building after a conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull calm and unruffled but with a warning to the American public that "it would be folly to allow Japanese-American relations to reach a worse stage." But he was hopeful. He thought that the gap between the views of his Government and that of the American Government could be bridged. "It is my conviction that it must be," he stated.

Biography of Lt.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita

Chapter III

Four long years Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita spent at the China front, four years of hard, toughening life. It was during his years there, that he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, appointed to the post of Director-General of Aviation. Following his appointment, he returned to Japan, returned in August of 1940, the first time in four long years, to assume his new post.

Four months later, there followed an important invitation from Germany and Italy, inviting the Japanese Army to send a military mission to review their extensive war fronts. Readily the Japanese War Office accepted the invitation and formally announced to the public that Lieutenant-General Yamashita had been appointed to head the group of military officers designated to go.

On the morning of December 22, the small group left the Tokyo Station for Europe via Siberia. En route, they inspected the conditions of Poland, of Flanders, the Maginot Line of France.

The Lieutenant-General was commissioned to make a thorough study of the German aviation service, her mechanized units, and record them for future reference. Interested in any aspect representing the military field, he made a careful inspection of the war fronts, not only in Germany but in Italy.

In Germany, in the midst of his tour, he was relieved of his position as Inspector-General of Aviation for the data which he was so painstakingly collecting covered all aspects of the military field, not restricted to aviation alone. In its stead, he was appointed a member of the Supreme Military Council, enabling him to devote his whole time in organizing the material for his report to the awaiting authorities.

Is Impressed

Following his three months' visit to Italy, the Lieutenant-General returned to Berlin, where, on the twelfth of June, he was interviewed by a group of newspaper correspondents, to whom he stated:

"We were deeply gratified by the fact that both governments, including the German and the Italian peoples, gave us an exceedingly cordial reception. Regarding their plans of military operations, they gave us carefully detailed information, and in northern France the German military authorities even permitted us to observe their actual attack operations upon the Thames River in England with their long range guns. A photograph, representing the result of this attack, which was shown to us shortly afterwards, indicated the accuracy of the German marksmanship.

"In Germany itself, the military authorities generously allowed us to visit their various factories and research laboratories, which were carefully guarded as military secrets.

"Both Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini are fighting with religious enthusiasm in an effort to establish a new world order. The spirit with which they are fighting remarkably resembles the spirit of Japan's Hakko Ichiu. Against the ardor of their spirit Britain will ultimately be vanquished.

"What impressed me most was that both the Fuehrer and Mussolini frankly recognized Japan's leadership in East Asia. Their respect and their sympathy follow that road which Japan, guided by her noble spirit, shall pursue in shaping her destiny. The Fuehrer has gone so far as to state that his will shall carry a message to the German people, urging them to cooperate with the spirit of Japan forever."

Returns to Tokyo

Following a six months' tour through Germany and Italy, Lieutenant-General Yamashita and his party returned, in the latter part of June of 1941, to Tokyo. A short six months later, a bombshell rocked the very core of an unsuspecting world. In clear, unmistakable gesture, Japan had challenged the world's two proudest nations to a show-down, and the morning of December 8, 1941, saw the eruption of the War of Greater East Asia.

Long Distance Covered

"The distance between Singora and Johore Bharu is about 1,100 kilometers, approximately the distance between Tokyo and Shimonoseki. In other words, to capture Singapore was something like capturing Shimonoseki by landing an army at Tokyo. We were seriously confronted with the problem of establishing plans for military operations, for there were no past operations of this scale to which we could refer.

"Although the distance which confronted them was much shorter, the German drives in the western front and in Poland were decidedly speedy military operations, covering from about 15 to 20 kilometers a day. Using this as a basis of calculation, we figured that it would require the Japanese Forces about a month to land at Singora and about 50 to 60 days to reach Johore Bharu. In addition to this, we estimated that to capture Singapore might take all of two or three weeks. The reduction of Singapore would, therefore, total at least one hundred days. With this calculation in mind we formulated a plan for a campaign in Malaya, and reported the result to His Majesty the Emperor through the Chief of the General Staff.

"The size of the army which we had originally intended to use was fairly large, but this we reduced to half in number. The number of motor-cars, too, we cut down. Our greatest worry was the problem of transporting a large body of troops over a body of water thousands of miles in distance, for the possibility of submarine and aerial attacks were imminently great.

Daring Scheme

"In the neighborhood of the point upon which the Japanese troops were to be landed, were several excellent military air fields, among them the Kota Bharu air field with its British air force waiting in readiness to attack at a moment's notice. For this reason, it was necessary for us to camouflage our action and turn the attention of the enemy away from Singora. With this stratagem in mind, we headed our fleet for Bangkok, our transports advancing steadily northward. At a given command we turned completely around, one hundred and eighty degrees, in the direction of Singora. A daring scheme, it was a matter of crushing the enemy's bone by allowing him to cut our skin.

"Another serious problem which confronted us was the lack of a suitable air base. The one at Thailand, some eight hundred kilometers from Singora, was poorly equipped. The British, on the other hand, were in possession of excellent air fields only one or two hundred kilometers' distance from the point upon which we were to land our troops.

"With the necessity of finding a suitable site becoming increasingly more important, we searched within a certain radius, and found a certain island. Working night and day, we constructed an air field in 15 days, in the early part of November. A vitally important factor, it enabled the Japanese Air Force to protect the fleet of transports when it entered the harbor of Singora, and later, aided in the successful landing of the Japanese Army at Kota Bharu.

Advance Unit to Be Sent

"Changing a part of our plan of operations, we decided to rush a unit or so of men to Perak, about three hundred and fifty kilometers from Singora, or about the distance between Tokyo and Nagoya, without first establishing a line of communication. This unit was to advance through the hostile zone and reach their destination in the shortest possible time. Suffice it to say that this plan, too, was neither in keeping with military practicality nor was it a regular course of military operations. As a military stratagem, it was apparently muddled up, but from past experiences, we were convinced that it would work.

"It was 3:40 in the morning, December 8, that the first group of soldiers disembarked from the ship and landed on the shores of Singora. Upon the same ship was the Lieutenant-General, supervising the movements of his men. Strongly advised by his staff members to discard his reckless intention, and urged to board a warship, he merely replied, 'My men are exposed to all sorts of danger; they may taste the violence of bombs from above or feel the blast of torpedoes from below. For them there is no safety. How can I ride in safety, in the sanctuary of a battleship?'

"The Lieutenant-General himself expected one-third of our force to be lost in our attempt to reach Singora. 'In the event that the vessel on which I am aboard, may have been sunk under enemy fire,' he stated, 'the commander of the division must take complete charge of the army. If, however, his ship shall have sunk, then I will take the part of the Commander of the division.'

Attack on Singora

"The port of Singora was brightly lighted, and apparently, no one was yet aware of our presence. We went ashore and called upon the Japanese Consul to inquire whether preparations for our arrival on the morning of the eighth had been made. To our disappointment, he had received no information concerning this matter. Faced with this unexpected turn of event, we realized that this was no time for us to hesitate, and immediately called upon the British Consul. When he found we were Japanese soldiers, he was completely and utterly consternated.

"The Chief of Police was an out-and-out anti-Japanese adherent, and when we approached within twenty meters of the police station, he immediately proceeded to fire upon us. Our schedule for the first day was somewhat delayed, for it took us until three o'clock in the afternoon to suppress his resistance.

"About this time, Lieutenant-Colonel Saegi appeared with two hundred of his men and proposed to join us in our drive to Perak. It was just at this time that we received information from our warplanes, warning us that a powerful British mechanized unit, sufficiently equipped with field artillery and tank units, was advancing to meet us.

"That night we attacked and captured a large number of tanks. We were surprised to find these tanks minus roofs and far inferior to ours. Such was our first actual clash with the British in Malaya."

READERS IN COUNCIL

False Prophets

To the Editor:

America produced many self-styled prophets during the months prior to the outbreak of the current conflict, the false prophets who constitute a great bane to their people. The saner Americans are indignant against them, including cabinet members of the Roosevelt regime, top-notch men in the American Army and Navy, as well as a host of commentators, and university professors.

Except a very few Americans who had a correct grasp of their domestic as well as foreign situation, the majority of American prophets shouted through megaphones how vulnerable Japan was, and how easily she might be reduced. It might be a right thing for them to say such vaunting words inasmuch as men, like Secretaries Knox and Stimson, in the Roosevelt regime have taken to talking about things in such a lingo.

Eugene Stanley, professor at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in America, writing in the October, 1941, issue of the "Foreign Affairs," an official organ of the American Council of Foreign Relations, stated that the Allies would not need to lift a finger to bring Japan to her knees, for she could be defeated by a long distance economic blockade. By such easy promises, these American prophets cajoled their anti-war minded people into this war.

Professor Stanley wrote: "The fact remains that Japan is extremely vulnerable to pressure of an economic character, and that these economic pressures can be applied against Japan at a long distance from her own sphere of political and military influence. This is the central reason why today one is able to characterize Japan's position as one of weakness."

False Statements

Like many American academic men who are caught by the illusions of their own invention, Mr. Stanley naturally thought that a only natural consequence of such an economic blockade against Japan would mean starvation of the Japanese people as well as the Japanese industry.

The Americans have learned that this war instead of starving the Japanese as they anticipated, has made the Japanese prosperous, and their industry operating at full speed, with all needed materials at its disposal.

Without any tangible loss to her power, the Japanese Army has reduced all the enemy key points in East Asia and other parts of the Pacific, while the Japanese Navy, instead of being blasted out of the Japanese home waters in two weeks as Mr. Knox had prophesied, has turned the entire Pacific into its own lake.

K. O.

August 20, 1942

Chosen Festival

Tortoise Parade is very much like the Lions' Parade in January. It is undertaken by the farmers in Tyusei and Keiki-do provinces. Under the full moon two men walk in front and two men behind with their shoulders bent, carrying on their backs a mattress woven of millet straw in the shape of a tortoise shell. They walk slowly like a tortoise through the village, followed by a band playing of gongs and drums, visiting each house and shouting: "The Tortoise of the Eastern Sea has crossed the waves from far away and come to this village. Give him a good dinner!" Then the hosts of each home entertain the "tortoise" and his followers with food and drink. (Tourist and Travel News)

EMIGRATION TO MANCHOUKUO, SOUTHERN REGIONS DISCUSSED

Sending of 1,000,000 Households to Manchoukuo Will Not Deplete Japan's Farm Population

By YOSHITARO HIGASA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

The work of the colonists in reclaiming the vast regions is different from that of exploiting existing resources, and undeniably there is a lack of economic appeal in those barren lands. Therefore, it is clear that much difficulties and many problems will be faced in financing a reclamation project even though it is the articulation of a firm, decisive national policy.

In a Diet debate, which brought to light the fact that the Manchoukuo Colonization Company was financed through a government subsidy and general donations, a member, Mr. Kato, pointed out that its economic principle was unsound and that it would fail to achieve its objective. He emphasized the absurdity of such a great organ of national policy being dependent on general donations and urged the use of government funds.

To this Mr. Imayoshi, director of the northern overseas bureau, replied that the 1942 budget authorized a subsidy of ¥110,000 for the Colonization Company, whose minimum yearly expenditures totaled ¥780,000 and that "it is only one point of view to say that it is inappropriate to depend upon public donations to carry out a national-policy undertaking."

However, he said also that the undertaking was of great importance and was not to be done only through government offices but needed the aid of interested men of experience and that a national movement to support it was necessary to increase public interest in the work. Moreover, he pointed out that from the view of the general program of colonization, reclamation and cultivation in its entirety, which saw in the first five years a total expenditure of ¥700,000,000 though issuance of corporate bonds, investments by the Japanese and Manchoukuoan Government and other related expenses, the donation of ¥4,000,000 received by the Colonization Company was comparatively small, and in the future it was intended that a similar sum be raised. And, further, it was desirable to a certain extent to permit the public to cooperate with the government in this activity.

To Increase Public Interest

The collection of public donations was seen as a means of increasing national interest in the migration of colonial farmers to Manchoukuo and of utilizing their enthusiasm to accelerate the undertaking, but whether this was actually achieved is questionable. It may be said that the public having made its donation would have interest in the project, and yet again there may be those who have unpleasant thoughts after having made their contributions. Thus, the questions of public subscriptions and its effect upon the attitude toward colonial migration must be considered together. Possibly the donation system could be eliminated and efforts made directly to heighten enthusiasm or a publicity campaign by the government to educate the people regarding the project could be undertaken.

The transfer of the agricultural colonists to Manchoukuo is part of an important national policy, and it must be brought to the stage where financial problems are eliminated.

The colonization program is not one to take away from the land all available resources, but if it is to make use of them through the efforts of settlers a type of generalized management must be imposed which will eliminate directly or indirectly all financial worries. Individual companies and specialized enterprises will bring about only the steady drain upon the existing resources, with only the consuming and not the producing activities to be undertaken.

Despite all efforts to bring about a national understanding of the colonization movement, there yet remains the old-time prejudices of the capitalistic thought that declares that in those vast areas there is no economic attraction nor profit and that the public subscription system is impracticable and the government-guaranteed bonds of the colonization and development companies are imperfect.

The previously mentioned railway settlements established by the South Manchuria Railway Company were managed under a generalized program, but after all, the main business of the Company was transportation and so could not join with other organs in the same enterprise.

National Policy Companies

An alternative remains in the use of the so-called national-policy companies, established for each new region to be developed and to join colonial activities as a part of their program of development. This is applicable in the case of mining industries and small tradesmen and businessmen as well as to colonial farmers, and through its all-around management the company could offer benefit to all.

However, with a few exceptions, the performance of these national-policy companies, semi-official in nature, is generally not fully satisfactory. This is particularly the case of those in the form of holding companies which merely invest or handle the investment into the member companies and take the attitude of standing aloof from the actual management of the enterprises, so that the state of competitive, profit-making conditions still exists. If this is not the case, then they undertake only profit-making enterprises and maintain absolute monopoly and control over the capital and personnel of the member companies, and their acquisition of the resources cannot said to be desirable.

That a colonization scheme is said to be a matter of national policy and thus a government undertaking does not qualify it to be isolated from all other enterprises, for there is no undertaking, and this is especially true with those related to the development and exploitation of natural resources, which can be said to be unaffected by national policy.

No steps have yet been taken for the sending of colonial settlers to the southern regions, but should such a matter be considered, the experiences gained in Manchoukuo should be utilized, and it would be both unwise and unsafe to undertake independently the development of resources and the establishment of enterprises there.

The Farm Population

Agriculture Minister Ino made it clear before the Diet, when considering the relation of the migration to Manchoukuo and the Japanese rural population that the plan was to ensure an adequate supply of the principal foodstuffs from domestic and foreign sources, and that the Japanese farm population in Japan, Manchoukuo and China must equal 40 per cent of the total population of Japan Proper. He added that the entry of the vast southern regions as a result of the War of Greater East Asia into the Co-Prosperity Sphere would not change this formula.

Referring to the fixing of the agricultural population and their future task of supplying the nation with foodstuffs, Minister Ino, at the general budget meeting of the House of Representatives, declared that at present Japanese agriculture was carried on in a too-small scale and that in relation to the arable land available there were too many farmers.

It is realized, he emphasized, that it was absolutely necessary to rearrange the rural population not only from the point of view of the Agriculture Ministry, but also from the view of colonizing Manchoukuo

(Continued on Page 5)